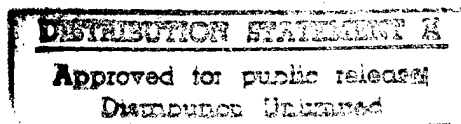


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19 January 1983



China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 381

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19 January 1983

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 381

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REAGAN'S RELATIONSHIP WITH U.S. PRESS ANALYSED

Beijing XINWEN ZHANXIAN [NEWS FRONT] in Chinese No 8 Aug 82, p45-46

[Article by Yu Bin [0060 3453]: "Reagan and the U. S. Press"]

[Text] In many respects the U. S. president is the product of press publicity. Without the help of the press it would be very difficult to reach the White House. Reagan is profoundly aware of this. During the 1980 general elections he went to great expense to hire a number of competent elections professionals and public relations experts and, in times of domestic and international difficulties for America, he gave himself the image of an experienced, prudent, trustworthy, resolute and strong political leader. Moreover, he made full use of television and his own acting skills to move the people, finally overcoming superior forces and winning the White House. Reagan has been in office for over a year now and just how have his relations with the press gone?

A 'Trilogy'

Generally speaking, the relations between a U.S. president and the press are like a trilogy consisting of a honeymoon, estrangement, and discord leading to separation. Reagan's press relations have not been an exception.

During the elections Reagan stated that "freedom of the press is the cornerstone of our democratic system" and vowed that he would use all his powers to protect that freedom. However, not long after taking office, he adopted a series of political and legal actions which limited the free actions of the press. In June of 1981, the Reagan administration notified the press that under no conditions whatever could it release the names of government secret agents. In October of the same year, the White House issued orders that documents concerning national security would be placed under tighter restrictions. In January of 1982, the Reagan administration issued orders to government personnel that any discussions with the press concerning foreign relations or national security issues required advance clearance, and it was also announced that there would be investigations into and prosecution of leaks of secret

information. In March, the congress passed a law making it illegal for reporters and others to reveal the names of secret agents. The above actions and laws have clouded the relationship between the Reagan administration and the press.

The conclusion of the "honeymoon" was quickly followed by endless bickering and dissension over "household affairs." During the middle third of March, Reagan spoke to newspaper reporters and expressed his displeasure with the press, saying that they "always took a negative viewpoint," were unfair in reporting national conditions, distorted facts "to an alarming degree," and obstructed economic recovery. The press was very upset at Reagan's remarks and rose as a group to condemn Reagan's administrative errors in both speech and writing. They criticized everything from the economic difficulties to unwise decisions in foreign policy and from social conditions to freedom of the press, all of a rarely seen scope and ferocity. Reagan observed the worsening conditions and had no choice but to again make favorable comments about the press. He said that the great majority of reporters "do outstanding work," and "there has been no change whatever in my feelings toward the press." This then brought about a semblance of calm to the uproar.

The Background of the "Watergate" Uproar.

The "family spat" between the Reagan administration and the press is a common sight in American politics. The dispute between the press and the government always is the result of a power struggle between different monopoly organizations--those who have won power and those who have lost power, the new and the old, and the strong and the weak. The "Watergate Affair" which caused the sensational struggle between the government and the public in the 1970s is an example.

The Watergate break-in itself was nothing more than a third-rate burglary, but it provided a golden opportunity for the old Eastern power establishment (also called "yankees") to the newly rich and powerful "cowboys" from the West and the South.

The so-called Eastern power establishment is "centered in New York and is an interlocking network composed of the commercial and investment banks of Wall Street along with the major industries and corporations" and is the "nucleus of America's ruling class." For a long time this power establishment has controlled the pulse of the American economy, decided America's foreign and domestic policies and has even controlled the major implements of news reporting.

After World War II, the monopoly groups of the South and West made massive investments in petrochemicals, electronics, space navigation and the war industries which resulted in rapid economic growth in these areas, greatly outstripping the old industrial areas in the Northeast. At the same time, these monopoly groups acquired a

greater voice in political matters. For the last 20 years, the seat of power in the White House has been occupied by these monopoly groups: Johnson--Texas; Nixon--California; Carter--Georgia; Reagan--California, and the only exception was Ford who followed in Nixon's place. The rise of the West and the South has forced the Eastern power groups into making increasingly strong challenges. The American president is the political representative of monopoly groups and he must work behind the scenes to take care of these groups' interests or he will not be able to maintain his position. In recent years there have been developments within the monopoly groups and trends in domestic politics which have brought extreme confusion and complexity to the unity existing between these groups and political power. But there still are extremely fierce struggles between the various groups. When Nixon was in office, on the one hand he relied heavily on Kissinger, a favorite of the Eastern power establishment, while on the other hand he did not miss any opportunities to exclude from political circles those people with a background in the Eastern power establishment. Moreover, he formulated a series of policies which benefited the rich and powerful cowboys, thus arousing the strong protests of the "yankees," therefore, it is no wonder that the press controlled by the Eastern power establishment lit the fuse of the movement to overthrow Nixon.

Reagan's Problems

Reagan is the same as Nixon in that his rise also depended on the California faction of the new Southern and Western groups. In the 1980 general election he united the rich and powerful "cowboys" of the Western and Southern regions to organize a powerful political force and finally capture the White House at age 70. In order to gain the approval and cooperation of the Eastern power establishment Reagan invited many members of the Eastern establishment to join his administration and also gave high positions to them, such as Vice-President Bush and Secretary of State Haig. In the one-plus year since Reagan assumed office, the policies he has pursued basically reflect the will of the Western and Southern monopoly groups. However, American society and the American economy have continually suffered and Reagan's "superior formula" for economic recovery and restoration of national power seem to have encountered obstacles from all sides. It not only incited the suspicions and dissatisfaction of the Eastern establishment but also ran into opposition and criticism from people in the Reagan administration who have a background in the Eastern establishment. These people attempt to make Reagan change over to new ways by frequently leaking to the press administration plans which have not yet been thoroughly formulated, thus putting the pressure of public opinion on Reagan's policy-making. This is the reason why so many government secrets have become so quickly known since Reagan assumed office. In addition, Reagan's backers are rich and powerful "cowboys" so he is wary of the press controlled by the Eastern establishment. The series of actions which he has taken to limit the freedom of the press since taking office have a dual purpose, which

is to warn those within the government who are giving out leaks and they also are directed against the press which has been so smug and overbearing since the Watergate incident. In handling his relations with the press, Reagan has gathered momentum by turning conservatism into an attack and reestablishing government authority. However, the press will not bow before this momentum. How their relationships will finally turn out is a question which can only be answered by the future!

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PARTY AND STATE

ISOLATION OF EXPERT-LEADERS FROM THEIR PROFESSIONS QUESTIONED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 82 p 8

[Commentary by Xu Ronggen [6079 2837 2704]: "Reflections on Experts After They Have Become Leaders"]

[Text] Physicist Xie Xide [6200 1585 1795] recently sighed with rather conspicuous feelings: "Some say that we don't have any experience in turning novices into experts, but we do have experience in turning experts into novices; what this view really means may be set aside for the time being, but it merits our deep reflection, indeed." Here Comrade Xie Xide broached an important lesson to be remembered in the use and training of our intellectual cadres.

After liberation, in accord with Comrade Mao Zedong's directive that our cause requires the participation of a large contingent of intellectuals, we absorbed a contingent of both talented and virtuous scientists, professors, experts and scholars to participate in our central and local organs or to serve as leaders in our cultural and academic departments. For various reasons, after their access to administrative leadership, they became separated from their professional research and teaching work to various degrees. These former professors thus stopped walking up to the lecturing platform for years, scientists no longer had any time to enter a laboratory, and authors ceased to write any more books: such instances have by no means been isolated. There was a vice president of a certain university who was well known both at home and abroad; after his accession to leadership work he was choked almost out of breath by daily agendas full of prearranged activities. Thus he seldom had any time or left-over energy to study his own subjects. When some invited him abroad to lecture, he could only politely decline; to put it in his own slightly exaggerated words, even handling a graduate student had by then made him feel inadequate.

Of course, cases wherein experts serve as leaders, "with both of their shoulders loaded," and serve in an outstanding manner are by no means rare. But the experiences of such successful people have seldom been summed up. Why some scientists, after entering the leadership stratum, have continued to make important contributions to the development of our most advanced sciences, while some experts and scientific workers, once serving as leaders, are found to feel gradually isolated from their specialties or even simply to

neglect them? We should do some searching about the causes in a fundamental way. For example, why do our ranks of cadres need experts, professors and intellectuals? When the experts are asked to serve as leaders, are we merely trying to put on a show? Are we asking them simply to change their occupations and engage in administrative work or are we intent on having them better deploy their talents and letting them become the "enlightened people" with both office and power in a certain locality or department and at the same time enabling our ranks of cadres to adapt to our party's general tasks in the new historical era? I am of the opinion that only by understanding the question from such a high plane can we handle well the relationship between administrative leadership and scientific research work.

The question concerning the prevention of the experts' "conversion from professionals to nonprofessionals" after they accede to leadership posts also merits the profound reflection on the part of our comrades who do cadre work. As a colloquial expression puts it, if one stops his practice for one day, his hands are going to feel rusty; if one stops his singing for 3 days his voice is going to be rusty; even in the case of experts they must constantly study diligently and practice hard in order to "climb still another floor" since their specialties can never be even slightly neglected. If they are made to do what they have not specialized in and kept that way for a long period, they are bound to be gradually converted from experts into novices. This requires us to sum up our experiences and formulate some practical measures in order to help them shoulder both loads well, being able both to adequately discharge their leadership tasks and at the same time continue to achieve due progress in their own specialties. This would not only mean nurturing and supporting these cadres themselves but also constitute an important link in fundamentally guaranteeing the realization of our attempt to make the ranks of our cadres revolutionary, younger, knowledgeable, and professional.

9255

CSO: 4005/211

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG COUNTY PEOPLE'S CONGRESS WORK REPORTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 82 p 4

[Report by Standing Committee of Wenchang County People's Congress, Guangdong Province: "How Did We Develop Our People's Congress Work"]

[Text] The standing committee of our county people's congress was elected in June 1980. During the past 2 years and more, we have done some work and achieved definite results.

In accordance with the provisions of the "local Organizational Law" we proceeded to exercise supervision over the work of the county people's government, the county people's courts and the county people's procuratorate. At that time, some comrades took supervision by the standing committee of the people's congress as "looking for trouble, getting in other people's way." In order to make clear the relationship between the standing committee of the county people's congress and the county people's government, we conscientiously studied the "local Organizational Law" and thereby came to understand: the relationship between the standing committee of the county people's congress and the county people's government is one between a power organ and an executive organ. The supervisory work of the standing committee of the county people's congress over the county people's government, the people's court and people's procuratorate is prescribed by the "local Organizational Law" and an important power of the standing committee of the county people's congress. The standing committee of the people's congress should hear briefings on government work, put forward suggestions and criticism, and make decisions on certain major matters. Supervision is not directly handling the government's incumbent work but overseeing whether or not the government's work accords with the country's Constitution, laws, policies, edicts, and executive orders. During the past 2 years, our county people's government and related organs have submitted in written form 183 work reports to the standing committee of the people's congress, made briefings on their work seven times at meetings of the standing committee of the county people's congress; on the basis of the work reports submitted by the county people's government, the standing committee of the county people's congress has passed eight resolutions and decisions, better played the supervisory role of the standing committee of the people's congress, and promoted the work of the people's government.

In November 1981, we organized people's deputies to inspect the Wencheng Township, broadly listened to the views and demands of the masses, and thereby passed the "Resolution on Doing a Good Job in Enbankment and Township Public Health and Protection of People's Physical Health." On the basis of this "Resolution" the county people's government formulated its "Regulations on Managing Public Health in Wencheng Township."

We also established various work practices, insisting that at least one meeting of the standing committee of the people's congress must be convened every 2 months, one office meeting of department heads must be convened each week, inspection operations by deputies must be organized once each half year, one subcommittee meeting of deputies must be convened each month, one forum of deputies must be convened each season, and hearings of reports by the county people's government, the people's courts and people's procuratorate must be held once each half year, plus a request to have the practice of people's deputies submitting bills carried out.

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PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG CONCLUDES 16th MEETING OF STANDING COMMITTEE

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by staff reporter: "The 16th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Provincial People's Congress Concludes: Passes Resolution on Strengthening Educational Work and Resolution on Approving the 'Temporary Regulations for Granting Preferential Treatment to Family Members of Martyrs, Family Members of Military Men, and Disabled Soldiers in Shandong Province'"]

[Text] After 4 days the 16th meeting of the standing committee of the 5th provincial people's congress was brought to a close in Jinan yesterday (the 9th) afternoon.

During the meeting period, members of the committee first studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the 12th Party Congress in small groups and held enthusiastic forum discussions; vice chairman Zhang Zhusheng [1728 4554 3932] of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress conveyed the spirit of the 24th meeting of the standing committee of the 5th National People's Congress; the report of Gao Qeizhen [7559 4850 4176], chief of the provincial education division, on the state of educational work in the province was listened to and examined; the explanation by Zhang Qianheng [1728 6179 5899], chief of the provincial civic administration division, on the "Temporary Regulations for Granting Preferential Treatment to Family Members of Martyrs, Family Members of Military Men, and Disabled Soldiers" was listened to and the "Temporary Regulations" were also examined.

At the plenary session held in the afternoon of the 9th, resolutions on strengthening our educational work and on approving the "Temporary Regulations for Granting Preferential Treatment to the Family Members of Martyrs, Family Members of Military Men, and Disabled Soldiers" were unanimously passed; a decision was made on the report on the prolongation of the detention periods of four defendants which was submitted by the provincial people's procuratorate for approval; personnel appointments and dismissals and some other matters of the like were passed.

Zhang Zhusheng, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the plenary session yesterday afternoon. Vice chairman Chen Lei [7115 7191], Yang Jieren [2799 0094 0086], Zhu Benzhen [2621 2609 2973], Zhou Zhijun [0719 1807 0193], and Wang Jiechen [3769 2212 5256] attended the session.

Deputy provincial governors Xu Leijian [1776 7191 0256] and Ding Fangming [0002 2455 2494] sat through the session. Sitting through the session were also responsible persons of the provincial people's superior court, the provincial people's procuratorate, and relevant departments of the provincial government as well as responsible persons of municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of the province and part of the standing committees of county people's congresses.

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CSO: 4005/232

PARTY AND STATE

STUDY, PROPAGATION OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS EMPHASIZED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Study and Propagate the 12th Congress Documents with Full Political Enthusiasm"]

[Text] The 12th Party Congress has been brought to a triumphant close. For the past few days, party organizations at all levels, the vast ranks of the party members, cadres and masses of the people in our province have been warmly celebrating the historic victory scored by the 12th Congress.

The 12th Party Congress is the most important congress since the 7th Party Congress; it has an epoch-making significance in the history of our party. The series of important documents passed by the congress, including Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address, the report Comrade Hu Yaobang made on behalf of the party central committee, the new Constitution of the party passed by the congress, the important speeches delivered by Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun and Comrade Li Xiannian's closing address all shine with the brilliance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and are fraught with the Communist spirit. Conscientiously studying well these important documents is of great significance and plays a great role in respect to the unifying of the thinking and action of the whole party and the vast ranks of the cadres and masses, further strengthening the great unity of the whole party and the great unity of all of the country's nationalities so as to have the various fighting tasks put forward by the 12th Congress implemented in a down-to-earth manner.

Concerning how to study and propagate the 12th Congress documents, the CPC central committee has recently transmitted the central propaganda department's circular "concerning Arrangements for the Study and Propagation of the 12th Congress Documents"; the provincial party committee has also issued a circular to make concrete arrangements. Party committee at all levels must strictly observe the spirit of the circulars of the central committee and the provincial committee and, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address as their over-all guiding ideology, earnestly get a good handle on the study and propagation of the 12th Congress documents and seriously organize their implementation.

In order to observe the spirit of the central committee and provincial committee circulars and organize well the study and propagation activities on the 12th Congress documents, there are three aspects which should be called to everybody's attention; these are: rectify our study attitude; pay attention to study results; and practically strengthen our leadership over study.

The 12th Party Congress will leave a monument of abundance in the history of our party. The 12th Congress documents not only have determined magnificent goals of struggle and a program of struggle for us, put forward various strategic tasks, but also summed up the long experience of practice in the revolution and construction in China; their contents are very rich and profound. Really studying well the 12th Congress documents and giving full scope to the mobilizing and organizational roles of the documents is a very difficult task. This requires us first of all to rectify our study attitude and treat this study of the 12th Congress documents with full political enthusiasm and a high degree of revolutionary consciousness. With such enthusiasm and consciousness, we shall be able to cast off our profuse business and exclude all interferences and really sit down to hungrily and thirstily study them, solemnly and seriously study them, grasp their key points, comprehensively understand them, and do our best to master the fundamental spirit and essence of the documents. All members within the party must first of all actively and enthusiastically join the study with a Communist's due correct attitude and during this study process, gradually heighten their perception of the importance of the 12th Congress documents and clarify the purpose of their study. This way, their consciousness and their enthusiasm will become increasingly heightened.

In order to have the spirit of the 12th Congress documents turned into the basic foundation of all work in the entire party and implemented in a down-to-earth way, we must pay attention to study results. All comrades who can read should sit down and, with the spirit of "attacking a city without worrying about its strong fortifications and studying a book without fearing its difficulty," peruse the documents sentence by sentence and passage by passage, repeatedly read them, study them hard, reflect on them seriously, grasp their key points, and do their best to systematically and comprehensively absorb the spirit of those documents. Those with relevant conditions may write some study notes to deepen their understanding of the documents. On the basis of mastering the fundamental spirit of the documents, they should further link with the reality of their own locality, unit, or themselves and make a comparative inspection so as to solve existing problems and clarify their direction of progress. They must be good at linking the spirit of the documents with their own experiences and lessons so as to help their own understanding of the spirit of the documents "climb still another floor" and really turn it into a powerful weapon for guiding their work and reforming their thinking. During this study of the 12th Congress documents, they must prevent the approach of "letting one person read them and everybody else just listen, so that all would just wrangle a little without ever touching anything concrete," which places no emphasis on study results. On the basis of promoting painstaking self-study, they should organize some necessary discussion in a planned way so that they may enlighten each other and deepen each other's understanding of the spirit of the documents. But such organization must be carried out strictly in a prepared and planned way. The purpose of our study is to apply; understanding the spirit of the documents is the premise for applying them. Both of these are study results which we endeavor to strive for. It is impossible to apply the documents well if we understand their spirit in a half-baked and murky way. It is also impossible to attain this goal by merely giving lip service to the spirit of the documents thus learned and really pigeonholing it without implementation. Therefore, in

appraising what results a unit or a comrade may or may not have achieved, the main thing is still to see how the spirit of the 12th Congress is implemented, to see whether various projects of work are guided into the course of the spirit of the 12th Congress documents, whether political consciousness is heightened, the revolutionary spirit is stimulated, thinking and workstyle are rectified, etc. This is the principal yardstick for measuring what results may or may not have been achieved.

In order to follow the demands of the central committee and the provincial committee and do a good job in the study and propagation of the 12th Congress documents, the key lies in party committees at all levels earnestly strengthening their leadership. Party committees at all levels must take the study and propagation of the 12th Congress documents as a big matter of first importance and grasp it closely without any slip. Main responsible comrades of all localities and units must take the lead to participate in such study and guide such study and take the lead in propagating the documents and serve as models in implementing them. Party organizations at various levels must formulate plans according to requirements of the party central committee and the provincial party committee and in conjunction with the actual situations of their own respective localities and units and lead well this study and propagation in a meticulous, organized and orderly manner; they must not only make concrete arrangements but also carry out inspection at fixed intervals; in the case of units and individuals that achieve good results in their study, they must commend them, whereas in the case of those who leave much to be desired, they must carry out necessary criticism so as to promote this movement of studying and propagating the 12th Congress documents.

Today, the vast ranks of the party members and cadres in various localities of the province are conscientiously studying the 12th Congress documents; their activities in propagating the spirit of the 12th Congress documents will also be launched on an increasingly broader basis. This is a good beginning. We believe that so long as party committees at various levels strengthen their leadership and are good at organizing the activities of studying and propagating the 12th Congress documents, they are bound to develop these activities in an increasingly penetrating manner so as to make the principles and tasks put forward by the congress known to every household and profoundly absorbed by the populace and thereby guide us to push the gigantic wheels of China's revolution and construction forward.

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CSO: 4005/232

PARTY AND STATE

STRENGTHENING OF SOCIALIST LEGAL SYSTEM STRESSED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Mou Yanlun [3664 6056 4858] of the preparatory committee for the provincial Society of Law: "Dedicate Our Efforts to the Strengthening of Our Socialist Legal System"]

[Text] The 12th CPC Congress has now been solemnly opened. This was the most important congress since the party's "7th Congress" and it has in the history of the party an exceedingly great significance and profound impact. At the congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report provided under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought a correct, overall summing-up of the experience of our party's history, especially the fresh experience since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party central committee, put forward the goal action program and principles and policies of our party's struggle till the end of the present century, and thereby enabled us to have an even greater confidence. Our party, our state, and our cause are bound to become even more prosperous and flourishing. As a worker in jurisprudence, one must learn well the resolutions, charters passed by this congress and the various tasks it proposed and resolutely and unswervingly implement them.

Since the founding of our state, a socialist jurisprudence has been established under the leadership of our party; this has played a positive role in strengthening our socialist legal system, consolidating our people's democratic dictatorship, and protecting the smooth progress of our socialist revolution and socialist construction. But, from the late 1940's onwards, because of the impact of the "Leftist" mistakes, the research in jurisprudence has not had a normal development. Especially during the 10-year turmoil, on account of the sabotage by the Lin Biao and Jiang Zing counterrevolutionary cliques, the legal system was destroyed and jurisprudence was trampled upon; a series on major theories of jurisprudence and the party's political and legal undertakings were turned upside down and subjected to a confusion between right and wrong.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party central committee, the party central committee comprehensively corrected the "leftist" mistakes during and prior to the "cultural revolution", reestablished the Marxist ideological line, political line and organizational line, and put forward the historic tasks of giving scope to our socialist democracy and perfecting

our socialist legal system. Under the guidance of the line, principles and policies of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party central committee, some distorted and tormented theories of jurisprudence and principles of the legal system have been clarified; the unjust, false and erroneous cases of litigation of the workers in jurisprudence have been rectified; some problems left over by history have been reasonably solved. The whole party and all of the country's people have come to profoundly realize the importance and necessity of strengthening our socialist legal system; thus a few short years they have formulated a series of laws, broadly launched propagation on the legal system, restored legal education, and blazed a new path for the development of our socialist jurisprudence. At this 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in this report: "We must expand socialist democracy into various aspects of our life; the building of our socialist democracy must be closely combined with the building of our socialist legal system so as to effect an institutionalization and legalization of our socialist democracy." Comrade Hu Yaobang also pointed out: "Our party must continue to lead the people to formulate and perfect our various laws." In the meantime, we carry out an education and propagation amidst all of our people repeatedly on our legal system and endeavor to enable every citizen to learn about the law and abide by it. The directives of our party central committee have opened up a new path for us workers in the circles of jurisprudence. We professional workers in jurisprudence and political and legal workers must give scope to the revolutionary spirit of struggling for the rest of our lives for communism and make our due contributions to the building of our socialist legal system and research in our socialist jurisprudence.

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CS0: 4005/232

PARTY AND STATE

YU DONGCHEN UPRISING ANALYZED

HK180910 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 82 p 2

["Contention Among a Hundred Schools of Thought" column by Jin Zhong [6855 6988]:
"Appraisal of Yu Dongchen"]

[Text] Issue No 5 of SHEHUIKEXUE YANJIU [SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH], 1982, carried two articles entitled "Appraisal of Yu Dongchen" and "A Summary of the Symposium on the Movement Against Foreign Religions and the Yu Dongchen Uprising" by Zhao Qing and Zheng Cheng, respectively, which explored and defined the problem of appraising Yu Dongchen and the Yu Dongchen uprising.

Concerning the appraisal of Yu Dongchen, one school of thought holds that Yu Dongchen was a complicated historical figure. His meritorious deeds of his early life should not all be negated just because he turned bad in his later life. Nor could we deny the historical fact of his turning bad in his later life just because he was good in his earlier life. His life was marked by both great deeds of merit and great errors. He was a historical figure whose achievements equaled his errors. Another school of thought is that he was an anti-imperialist hero in the feudal era. He could not possibly go beyond the limitations of the era and his class background, nor could he break away from the bonds of the idea of being "loyal to the emperor." He was thus deceived and made prisoner. In the revolution of 1911, he was emancipated from prison. But he raised an army in an attempt to "restore the great Qing." He was thus ruthlessly judged by history. His perverse acts took place in the last few months of his life. These did not produce serious consequences at that time, nor were there great subsequent effects. In the context of his contributions to history, his errors represented only a secondary aspect.

Concerning the question of whether the uprising started by Yu Dongchen was "the beginning of the Yihetuan movement," one school of thought holds that there is no direct data available to support the argument that the Yu Dongchen uprising was the "beginning" of the Yihetuan movement. The argument is rather forced. Another school of thought is that it should be noted that the Yu Dongchen uprising and the Yihetuan movement had many inevitable and multilateral links between them. Whether in regard to content, the guideline and the slogan or guiding ideology, they were the same. The Yu Dongchen uprising played the role as a link in the whole process of the movement against foreign religions. The

Yihetuan movement was the sum total of the movement against foreign religions. It carried on the traditions of various struggles against foreign religions, including the Yu Dongchen uprising, and developed under a new situation into a movement against foreign religions on a relatively large scale. The slogan of "helping Qing and getting rid of foreigners," put forth earliest, sum up the struggle against foreign religions, against aggression and against the carving up of territory. It exactly began with the Yu Dongchen uprising.

On the question of the effects of the Yu Dongchen uprising on the movement to protect the railroads of Sichuan, one school of thought holds that the Yu Dongchen uprising was an anti-imperialist patriotic movement with the peasants as its mainstay and that the movement to protect the railroads of Sichuan was a bourgeois revolution "in its full sense." The two were different in nature. After the failure of the Yu Dongchen uprising, Yu Dongchen and other leaders of the uprising surrendered to the Qing government. After the revolution of 1911, they were suppressed because they carried out restorationist activities to "restore Qing." How can it be said that the uprising had no positive effect on the movement to protect the railroads of Sichuan? Another school of thought is that the Yu Dongchen uprising helped conserve strength for the movement to protect the railroads of Sichuan and allowed certain organizational preparations for it. In the agitation for the protection of railroads, Zhang Guishan, a former important general of the Yu Dongchen uprising army, organized the Dazu railroad protection comradely army, with the remnants of the uprising army as its backbone, to stage an uprising. Though the Yu Dongchen uprising and the movement to protect the railroads of Sichuan were different in nature, the mainstay of the two struggles was peasants.

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PARTY AND STATE

XIZANG HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE ON CIVIL COURTS

HK101130 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The first regional work conference on civil courts concluded in Lhasa on 7 December. The conference pointed out: While great changes are taking place in the political and economic fields in the region's rural and urban areas, a new situation and new problems are surfacing in the work of civil lawsuits.

It called on people's courts at all levels to earnestly implement the 12th party congress spirit, intensify the work of civil courts, strictly deal with cases according to law and improve work efficiency so as to bring about greater political stability and unity in order to overcome poverty, bring about affluence and create a new situation in socialist modernization.

The meeting called for doing well the following six tasks:

1. It is necessary to seriously study the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the 5th session of the 5th NPC and to unite the thinking of the region's court police in line with the 12th Party Congress spirit and the new constitution.
2. It is necessary to seriously study and propagate the trial provisions of civil law and make successful experiments at selected points so as to make full preparations for the implementation of the trial provisions of civil law in the region beginning 1 October 1983.
3. It is necessary to correctly implement the civil process and policies, strictly deal with civil lawsuits according to law and correctly and legally handle all civil disputes and cases.
4. In order to improve work efficiency, supervision over trials must be strengthened by means of various channels such as supervision of courts at a higher level and by the court president, and through the system of consulting with the appellants.
5. It is necessary to assist party and government organizations at grassroots levels in restructuring and consolidating the offices of mediation, provide guidance in work and give play to their role in mediating civil disputes in society.
6. It is necessary to strengthen the contingent of civil lawsuit workers by enhancing their political consciousness and work proficiency.

CSO: 4005/284

PARTY AND STATE

YOUTH LEAGUE CONGRESS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

OW220233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--The general feeling expressed by delegates to the 11th youth league congress at the group discussions today was one of a keen sense of responsibility to meet the challenges of China's modernisation.

Wang Yuzhu, a 24-year-old worker in the Huainan coal mine, said he was inspired by youth league secretary Wang Zhaoguo's report to "put all my efforts into producing more coal." The Xieyi Colliery where he works fulfilled its 1982 quota of 1.5 million tons in October, and his brigade ranks third among all the mining brigades in Anhui Province. He pledged to relay the youth league's call to other young miners.

Twenty-two-year-old telephone operator of an army unit Zhang Qiuling said Hu Qili's discussion of a scientific belief in the communist movement and the cause of the people "struck a responsive chord" in her. It was true that with this belief one would be ready to sacrifice personal interests, even life itself, in the interest of the people. Her squad leader Gao Dongli remained at the telephone switchboard sending out warnings of the quake in Tangshan in 1976 until the building collapsed, burying her in the ruins. "This spirit of responsibility is one we young people should hold up as a model," Zhang Qiulin said.

Chen Haosu, member of the youth league secretariat, attended the group discussion of the Shanghai delegation. The presence of more than 50 revolutionary veterans at yesterday's opening session, he said, showed how sincerely they placed their hopes on the younger generation. They had fought and worked their whole life to build new China. "A tremendous amount of work still needs to be done," Chen Haosu said. "They look to us, the young people. We should be proud to carry forward their work."

Shi Rongfan of the Shanghai Number One Medical College said that when he first became a youth league secretary, he was a bit worried about spending his time on youth work since his speciality is nutrition. But, he said, he realised that just as the human body needs protein, sugar and fat, youth needs political nourishment. With the nation's average age at 26, youth work is tremendously important and he would make his best efforts to do it well.

Zhang Guilong, a 28-year-old peasant of Liuzhuang production brigade of Xinxiang County, Henan Province, has just finished studying at the Henan Agricultural College. With the popularization of the knowledge about scientific farming, he believed his brigade will be able to do more to build a well-fed, prosperous country.

Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the youth league Central Committee, today attended a group discussion of Hubei Province. He formerly worked in the province as deputy director of a motorcar factory. When a Hubei youth delegate spoke of how young peasants in the province responded to the party's new agricultural policy, Wang Zhaoguo said the youth league in the rural areas should take an active part in developing the responsibility system and scientific farming.

Han Jian, a badminton champion at the recent Asian games, said that he always tried his best, even though the results might not always be "firsts." But, he went on, "maybe sports was not productive like production." A fellow delegate at his side responded at once: "Yes, it is productive, it helps fire our sense of patriotism."

CSO: 4000/40

PARTY AND STATE

NEED FOR IDEALISM DEFENDED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Commentary by Wang Shunhai [3769 7311 3189]: "Is Ideal Same as 'Think Only About What is Profitable'?"]

[Text] During a visit to a friend on a recent holiday we talked about questions like philosophy of life, ideals, the future, etc. In speculating about the past and the present, this friend of mine held that one "should always entertain lofty ambitions." Little did he expect that his son somehow just could not agree; no matter how deviously or considerately the latter responded, I could hear but one single word from his refrains: "profit." After listening to this youth's discussions, I suddenly recalled the two sayings currently prevailing in society: they are so-called "Ideals, ideals: think about them if there is profit in it." and "Future, future: If there is money then there is a plan." The discussion of my friend's son came along the same line as these two sayings. Naturally my friend could not agree with his son's opinions, and the two eventually started arguing with each other.

After I returned from the friend's house, I did a lot of thinking and could not help picking up Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the 12th Congress.

In his report Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Inside and outside of our party there have been so many heroes and models, so many people who risk their lives and sacrifice their all for their revolutionary ideals; can it be said that their struggles are for the reward society might give them? Is not what guides their conduct no other than the great Communist spirit?" What a splendid statement! In our socialist state, if we believe that ideal is the same as "think about them if there is profit in it," how contrary to the great Communist ideology would that be! Here, I again thought of a passage from Marx: "Once due profits are in sight, the capitalists become immediately very daring.... When a 50-percent profit is possible, they would make a reckless move; for a 100-percent profit they would venture to trample on all human laws; when a 300-percent profit is likely, they would not mind committing any crime or even risk the danger of hanging." Checking against this passage from Marx, the matter becomes even clearer; it turns out that "think about them if there is a profit in it, if there is money then there is a plan," are by no means any new creations but merely a recurrence of the ideals of extreme individualism today.

Let us take another look at the criminals in our real life who have been or are being sent to the trial platform today! For "three enjoyments (enjoyment of good, enjoyment of clothing, enjoyment of playing) and one double-dealing" they don't mind seeking a life of luxury and dissipation, indulgence and debauchery; they set the goals of their struggle "in the circles of profit and in money." Some take advantage of the power in their hands; some play tricks or even resort to smuggling and trading in contraband, speculation and double-dealing, corruption and stealing, swindle and robbery, and murder for money. In the end, it is naturally a case of "the net of Heaven having large meshes but letting nothing through," so that one by one they are trapped in the net of the law and become the sacrificial objects of money and private profit. Facts speak louder than words; with mottoes like "think about ideals if there is a profit in it, if there is money then there is a plan" as the goals of one's struggle, one inevitably ends up in grief.

Then, what kind of ideals should a revolutionary establish for himself? The great historical mission of the proletariat requires us to establish our ideals on the general goal of communism. Practice in the years of war have proved that only Communist ideals can coagulate hundreds and thousands of revolutionaries together under the leadership of the party to renounce personal interests and fight bloody battles for the people's interests and march bravely forward; only they can forge the clinking iron bones of the revolutionaries to enable them to be immune from corruption by wealth, from transformation by poverty, from subjugation by power, and thereby forever preserve a revolutionary's lofty outlook and shining chastity; only they can win the liberation of the people, the liberation of our class, and the liberation of us individuals in the present stage of socialism, the establishment of Communist ideals is even more urgent and important. Without that, we can hardly sweep away the corrupt ideas of "practical benefits" and "only profits are worth pursuing" and thereby effect a turn for better in our party workstyle and civic customs; without that, we can hardly stimulate the zeal of all the country's people to revive China with redoubled confidence; without that, we can hardly train and foster a generation of socialist new people with ideals, morality, culture and discipline to push forward the building of our socialist spiritual civilization; without that, we can hardly retain for sure our correct orientation toward socialist modernization and bring about a new situation in the construction of our socialist modernization. In order to establish such Communist ideals, we must throw into the garbage pile such corrupt ideas like "think about ideals if there is a profit in it; If there is money in it, then there is a plan," only thus can our fine, healthy political ideology be guaranteed!

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CS0: 4005/233

PARTY AND STATE

MATURATION OF TALENTS THROUGH PRACTICE DISCUSSED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Commentary by staff commentator: "Talents Can Gradually Mature Only If They Are Boldly Used"]

[Text] At the party's 12th Congress both Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun, with the old generation of revolutionaries' high sense of responsibility, addressed the questions of replacement and succession in the ranks of our cadres. Comrade Chen Yun said: "We should see clearly that, because of various reasons, there has existed in the ranks of our party's cadres for quite some time a problem of aging to various degrees, a problem of temporary shortages. If this problem is not solved now or is not solved well, the Communist cause in China is likely to experience a zig-zag course. Every comrade, especially every old comrade, should recognize the seriousness and urgency of this problem." "Solving well this question of replacement and succession in the ranks of our cadres is an important task that lies ahead of our whole party." Our party committees at all levels and every old comrade should with such a high sense of responsibility and urgency implement this fighting task put forward by the 12th Congress in order to solve the question of succession between old and young cadres in an orderly manner.

Doing a good job in the cooperative succession of the old by the young cadres and selecting and promoting both virtuous and talented as well as able-bodied comrades to the posts of leadership is a solemn political task; we must pursue it with great prudence. The relay baton in the hands of the old comrades cannot be turned over to the five kinds of people time and again pointed out by the party central committee. But prudence is not equivalent to passive waiting, nor to fault-finding in search of "the perfect man." The correct approach should be selecting actively and using boldly such cadres so as to allow large contingents of young and middle-aged cadres to mature rapidly at leadership posts of various levels and in practice.

When we say a cadre's morality is fine, we mainly mean his party character is strong, his workstyle is forthright, and he dares to adhere to principles. These are results of long-term training and cultivation. Talent means mainly certain professional knowledge and problem-handling ability as well as art of leadership. In the cadre-selecting process, when morality and talent are compared with each other, more attention should be paid to morality. But, in order to realize the "four modernizations" among the ranks of our cadres, talent is also indispensable. The question is now how to examine cadres' knowledge or talent?

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "A man's knowledge does not go beyond the two parts of what is experienced directly and what is experienced indirectly. And what to us may be an indirect experience is to others still direct experience." This is to say a person's talent first depends on book knowledge and secondly depends on activities of practice. And in order to convert one's book knowledge into a certain ability, one still cannot depart from the practice that seeks to change reality. This is the dialectical-materialistic scientific interpretation of man's talent. If we put it in a colloquial statement, it means that a man's talent of leadership can only be demonstrated in an appropriate position. Just as Comrade Chen Yun said: "Where does experience come from? is it not trained from practical work? Put the young and middle-aged cadres in responsible positions, let them shoulder the burdens, and train them for 3 or 5, 8 or 10 years, they are bound to acquire experience and gradually mature." Many fine personalities in history and many fine middle-aged and young cadres at our leadership posts have surged forth and matured in this manner. We know that the reason why Zhuge Liang was a statesman and military expert of outstanding talent was inseparable from his being placed in the midst of the struggle (including political and military) among the three kingdoms of Wei, Shu and Wu. If he did not venture out of his hut, he at most would have remained an aloof scholar or hermit. Everyone also knows the story of Mao Xu recommending himself. When Mao Xu recommended himself to the Prince of Pingyuan to accompany him to Chu to seek assistance, the Prince of Pingyuan said: "How long have you lived in my house?" Mao Xu answered: "Three years already by now." Said the Prince of Pingyuan: "A talented scholar conducts himself like a drill, which, if wrapped in a bag, is liable to poke through it immediately. You have lived already 3 years in my house and no one has praised you, nor have I heard people say what civilian or military talent you have. Therefore, you cannot go." Said Mao Xu: "I ask you to put me in your bag only today; if you had bagged me earlier, I would have poked through it all the way, since my drill is particularly sharp." What a good analogy Mao Zu made here! In the case of many fine middle-aged and young cadres, only when they are boldly used on responsible posts can they find the right place to display their art and fully demonstrate their wisdom and talent.

Once a middle-aged or young cadre embarks upon a responsible post, there is indeed a question of whether or not he is suitable for the office. In respect to this question, we should also treat it with the practical, developmental viewpoint. A middle-aged or young cadre who has just embarked upon a leadership post cannot be too well adapted to it or perhaps not too qualified. But we should believe that most of those like them would change from an unequal to an equal to their office through continued practice, continued summing up of their experiences, and continued increase in their leadership talent. Of course, it is also possible that some would be proved by the test of practice to be unsuitable; in such a case, they can well be shifted to another post. On this question, we may take a look at our old commanders and old generals. During the years of war, they served as division commanders and army commanders or even in higher offices when they were only 20-odd and 30-odd years old. Could it be that they were born timber for commanders and generals? Could it be said that they were so suitable even at the beginning of their accession to the leadership offices? No, they learned to command the war through the war itself; they acquired experiences through the practice

of continued warfare (including winning and losing battles), and only then did they become the timber for commanders and generals. Therefore, in the case of the large contingents of middle-aged and young cadres, we should promote and use them boldly and by the hundreds and thousands, let them "occupy the position and take care of the affairs" so as to enhance their talent and improve their leadership level through the process of "taking care" of such affairs.

A man's talent requires the conditions of practice for its development and growth. This accords with the dialectical-materialistic theory of knowledge. On the basis of this principle of the theory of knowledge, party committees at all levels should boldly use fine middle-aged and young cadres. In order to do this, they should discard certain worries, such as implied in sayings like "when a man is not without any whiskers on his lips, his work in running things is not likely to be lasting," "when a man's shoulders are yet quite soft, he is not likely to be able to take on heavy loads," etc. All such expressions lack the necessary analysis. It is not necessarily true that a young cadre's work in running things is not likely to be lasting; iron shoulders are trained through practice. With respect to those comrade who are just elevated to the posts of leadership and whose shoulders are still rather soft, the thing to do is only making their loads heavier and not to take them off; only thus can a contingent of middle-aged and young cadres be enabled to train their iron shoulders and take up their loads of ten-thousand jin and thereby become qualified leaders.

Being good at discovering talents is the premise for boldly using talents. This is to say that leading comrades and organizational departments at all levels must broaden their purview and refrain from seeing only the few people around themselves. Speaking of our own province, we should first of all see the several hundred thousand intellectuals; they are the treasury of our talents. We must eliminate certain "leftist" influence and prejudice on the question of our intellectuals; we must not seek "perfect men" apart from reality. We must entertain a high sense of responsibility toward our whole revolutionary cause and the construction of our socialist modernization, select and train a contingent of leading cadres from among our fine middle-aged and young intellectuals, and boldly use intellectuals according to relevant circumstances of the individuals so as to enable them to find their appropriate posts. This way, our cause will be like the Changjiang River wherein the waves in the back push the waves in the front and they all roll forward triumphantly with each one ever higher than the last!

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CS0: 4005/233

PARTY AND STATE

NEED TO UPHOLD COMMUNIST IDEALS EMPHASIZED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Wen Bo [2429 3134]: "It is Necessary To Uphold Communist Ideals"]

[Text] Recently when I randomly picked up an old notebook of mine and leafed through the pages, an entry from a forgotten source came to my attention: "Ideals are the general guide to all actions." While closing the book and pondering it over, I felt this entry to be very meaningful.

In terms of its meaning, an ideal is an imagination or expectation of things to come, including morality, virtues and beliefs. It is a source of spiritual power capable of inspiring and encouraging people to work hard and move upward. Veteran revolutionary fighter Wu Yunduo [0702 6663 6995] who has been praised as China's Paul Cochagin [2688 1390 6855] said: "Revolutionary ideals are not non-essential ornaments but a power that is vital to life. With ideals will come souls." Heroes and models who have emerged in real life can also prove this point through their activities. The life of communist fighter Lei Feng was a "life devoted to making others live a more beautiful life." He also devoted his limited lifetime to providing unlimited services for the people. Zhao Chune was a good daughter of the party and an ordinary worker. She spent over 10 years doing her work as usual. She arrived at work site earlier and left later than others. Whatever she did, she always consciously linked her routine work with the grand objective of socialist construction. She devoted her full energy to work, and never wanted to take any leave even when she fell ill. When she was dying, she said: "As long as I can breathe a breath, I want to carry the communist cause through to the end." The reason that their performances and deeds can move people to song and tears and generate light stems from their ability to uphold the lofty communist ideals and display determination to put them into practice step by step.

As a conception, ideals exist in the people's minds. Because they view the world in different ways, their basic ideals also vary from person to person. Some youths have based their ideals on their individual interests. According to their logic, "ideals derive from desires for profits." They believe that ideals are unreal and only money is real. Therefore, their philosophy of life is nothing more than a pursuit of this creed: "Everyone

must work for profits, should do nothing without profits, and struggle exclusively for profits and money." As for the interests of the party and people, and the spirit of socialism which makes people masters of their own country, they have exhibited very little interest in them. There are youths who view ideals as something unreal and illusory. They want to spend all day fooling around and doing nothing and are interested only in eating, drinking, and recreations. Einstein called this "ideals of pig pens." "Nothing can cause more sorrow than the death of one's heart." Practice proves that once the light of ideals dies out, life will become dull and prosaic.

Revolutionary martyr Zhang Zhixin said: "As long as one lives, one must have a firm faith. In addition to taking care of one's clothing, food, housing and transportation, one must make contributions to society." Aspiration is the bud that stimulates the growth of noble deeds. Only by upholding the communist ideals can we have a firm faith in the revolution and produce power devoted to enhancing the socialist cause. Recently, following its triumphant opening, the 12th Party Congress has outlined a grand objective of the struggle for our younger generation.

The future of our great motherland is bright. Like Lei Feng and Zhao Chune, all our youths must hold high the communist banner, link their lofty ideals with their specific work, do everything on a solid basis, work hard in a spirit of self-reliance, and make contributions to the construction of high level socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

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CSO: 4005/234

PARTY AND STATE

NEED TO STUDY DOCUMENTS ON PARTY CONGRESS EMPHASIZED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by DAZHONG RIBAO commentator: "Deviating from the Guidance of Communist Ideology, One Will End Up Losing One's Sense of Direction"]

[Text] The 12th Party Congress has adopted a program calling for comprehensively opening new horizons in the development of socialist modernization while spelling out the general task of the party during this new historical period. This is the new objective of the struggle our party has set for some time to come in the direction of realizing the lofty communist ideals. All Communist Party members and revolutionary comrades must constantly and firmly remember this objective of our struggle, and must remember that the lofty communist ideals can be realized only under the communist ideological guidance, and whoever deviates from it will end up losing his sense of direction and will even go astray.

The banner of our party is communism, and the communist ideology is our guiding ideology. No matter whether at wartime or in the period of construction, all dedicated Communist Party members and revolutionary comrades have placed themselves under the communist ideological guidance, and have joined the revolution for the purpose of liberating the people, making the motherland rich and strong, developing socialist undertakings, and realizing communist ideals. They did not join the revolution for earning "salary" or for pursuing the principle of "to each according to his work" and much less for enhancing their "private" interests and other "tangible benefits." Holding high the communist banner and fearing neither hardships nor death, they advanced wave upon wave and struggled heroically in order to win one new victory after another in revolution and construction. No matter whether the revolution and construction were smooth sailing or suffering setbacks and defeat, they never gave any slightest consideration to their personal gains or losses. Nor did they shake their faith in the party, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought and communism. They have never stopped using communist ideology as a vehicle to place strict demands on themselves, and to encourage and inspire themselves during the ceaseless struggle for the realization of the great communist ideals. Today, under this historical condition of comprehensively opening new horizons in the development of socialist modernization, we must hold even higher the communist banner, and more consciously use communist ideology to guide all our speeches and actions.

Only in this way can we see and think clearly, distinguish right from wrong, stand firm and advance valiantly. The majority of our Communist Party members have exactly done just that. Upholding the principle that the interests of the party and people are above all else and individual interests are subordinate to the interests of the party and people, and willing to make themselves the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, they have worked selflessly for the common good. They have never sought to enhance their private interest while serving the people wholeheartedly and working for the party diligently. Capable of "resisting corruption" and "coming out of the mud unsoiled," they have been able to preserve the indomitable communist and revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, as well as the noble communist quality and authenticity, under whatever circumstances. But we must also clearly see that because of the erosion and influence of various decadent ideas at home and from abroad, some party members and cadres have been speaking and acting in a way that deviates from the communist ideological guidance, and have ended up losing their sense of direction. Some have even gone astray and become criminals cursed by history. Among them are those who lack not only lofty communist ideals but also the revolutionary spirit of dedication to the four modernizations; those who have joined the party in making the revolution not as part of the struggle for communism but for "salary," "benefits" and other "advantages;" those who are interested only in "less work, less responsibility, higher positions, more comfortable life," and in enjoying comforts and seeking special privileges; those who have used their authority and power for private purposes, have established "relationships for favored treatment," engaged in "backdoor dealings," and practiced unhealthy work styles; and those who have even joined the unlawful elements in society in smuggling and trading in contraband goods, and in committing crimes of embezzlement and bribery and other economic crimes.

The previously mentioned erroneous ideas, unhealthy work styles, and unlawful acts pose a serious threat to the organization of the party, and will have the effect of corrupting the people's minds, polluting the social air, and undermining the cause of socialist construction. We must resolutely eliminate these decadent ideas, unhealthy work styles and unlawful acts just as we have swept away debris, performed surgery on malicious tumors, and eradicated termites, so that we can turn the party's work style, social atmosphere and public order around as quickly as possible.

In his report to the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Although we cannot expect every member of our community to become a Communist, we must imbue Communist Party members, CYL members, and all advanced elements with communist ideology, and make its influence felt among the masses through their educational efforts." To overcome various erroneous ideas, rectify unhealthy work styles, and prevent all unlawful activities, we must use communist ideology as a vehicle to distinguish right from wrong, good from bad, the beautiful from the ugly, and correctness from incorrectness. Only by constantly using communist ideology as a measure to examine and evaluate ourselves and control our speeches and actions can we see afar, distinguish right from wrong, constantly and valiantly advance toward the grand objective of communism, and forever conserve the vitality as Communist

Party members and revolutionaries. To this end, first, we must painstakingly study the Marxist-Leninist theory, and the documents on the 12th Party Congress, deeply understand its guidelines, and firmly uphold the communist world outlook and philosophy of life. Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th Party Congress is a new program for building a modern socialist power with high levels of civilization and democracy. The new constitution of the party is a new program for building up the strength of the party during this new historical period. Using the documents on the 12th Party Congress as a weapon, we must consciously examine ourselves in light of our thoughts and practical work and in accordance with the requirements of the new constitution of the party so that we can continue to uphold those matters at issue which are consistent with the spirit of the documents and resolutely correct others that are inconsistent with it. Comrades must correctly understand the basic spirit of the documents through discussions and necessary criticism and self-criticism so that they can truly unify their thinking behind the principles and policies adopted by the 12th Party Congress, and eradicate those erroneous ideas, tendencies and deeds opposed to the communist ideology. Second, we must heighten our spirit, strengthen our fighting will, and take an active part in the practice of comprehensively opening new horizons in the development of socialist modernization. During the practice, we must display determination to reform, and courage to create something new. While changing the objective world, we must remold our own subjective world, and improve our ability of cognition. In reforming the relationship between the subjective and objective world, we must be determined to act as warriors and fighters in blazing a new trail in the development of socialist modernization, and make new contributions in this direction. Third, all Communist Party members and party cadres must discharge their inalienable duty in accordance with criteria as stipulated in the new constitution of the party so that they can become qualified Communist Party Members, and worthy communist fighters with ideals, morality, and culture and abiding by discipline.

At present, party organizations at all levels, party members, party cadres, and people throughout the province must fully display their political zeal to launch a sweeping campaign to study and publicize the documents on the 12th Party Congress. Under the communist ideological guidance, we must more thoroughly and effectively carry out the campaign to study and publicize the documents on the 12th Party Congress. In the course of converting the rich fruits in spiritual terms into big fruits in material terms, we must strive to make every contribution to the struggle for comprehensively opening new horizons in the development of socialist modernization.

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CSO: 4005/234

PARTY AND STATE

MERITORIOUS DEEDS OF REVOLUTIONARY MARTYRS EXTOLLED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Qiu Zuokuan [6726 0155 1401]: "The Communist Banner Will Fly Forever"]

[Text] I often wonder that the transformation of monkey into man must have been a very long, painful process; accomplishment of this evolutionary qualitative jump by the ancestors of mankind must have resulted from an experiment that called for tremendously hard work. From "abode built of wood as a protection against all elements" to the modern towering buildings, and from "boring wood to get fire as a device to get rid of offensive smell of fish and meat" to today's good wine and delicious food--all these practices have resulted in creating miracles. Today, we are still advancing in the footsteps of our ancestors. But since the founding of the CPC, we have begun to write the most brilliant and beautiful chapter on great practice--communist practice into human history.

Some young friends say that communism is nothing more than "a mirage-type illusion." Some old comrades once devoted to the communist movement also believe communism to be as unreal as flowers in a mirror and the moon in water. This indeed a dismal sign of retrogression in the history of progress. True, building communism in our formerly economically weak country beset problems calls for hard work and enormous and consistent efforts by one or more generations to come. Even by then, we may remain unable to see the flowers of the realization of communism. But we communists are not narrow-minded individuals obsessed with vested interests.

At the very beginning of the revolution, our program was to realize communism. We did not gather under the communist banner for enhancing our private interest. To revolutionaries, life is a struggle for truth. Their true happiness does not lie in whether they can see the realization of an ultimate objective but in the struggle for its realization. When Comrade Xia Minghan was about to die under the enemy sword, he said: "The sacrifice of my neck means nothing, as long as what I believe is truth." His belief in communism was really firm and strong. At the scene of execution, Comrade Fang Zhimin loudly sang "the realization of the Internationale is merely a matter of time." In doing so, he seemingly foresaw the twilight of communism. Holding high the communist banner, hundreds of thousands of revolutionary heroes were

neither daunted by the state of adversity nor frightened into submission by impending dangers. It was precisely under this banner that the torches of the Autumn Harvest uprising were kindled, the twilight of "1 August" dawned on Nanchang City, the iron army travelled 25,000 li, the mighty army, a million strong, swarmed across the Yangtze, and red flags were hoisted over Tiananmen Square.....These were really great communist experiences that can move people to song and tears. Can we abandon this communist banner after the smashing of the "gang of four" and especially at a time when the 12th Party Congress is progressing triumphantly?

Communism is a human society of uncomparable beauty. The hope that it can be readily realized overnight without a hitch is only a wishful thinking. Realizing communism is a great practice that calls for painstaking efforts and hard work. Recently, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: To realize communism, at no time should we complain about unfavorable environment and conditions. First of all, we must remind ourselves of inadequate efforts. Our CPC has gained strength under unfavorable conditions. Difficulties exist in work at all times. Victory and success can be scored only by overcoming difficulties. Communist waves exist in our everyday life, which make us inch forward toward the beautiful realm of communism everyday.

If we, confronted with the great historical mission to realize communism, fail to press forward and work hard, and if we tend to impute all faults on others and keep sighing without action, that will be a dangerous sign of retrogression. But true communists will never degenerate. Certainly, efforts can be made to remedy some shortcomings in social life and progress can be achieved in making the brilliant communist banner fly forever. The Chinese people are talented people imbued with ideals. They once occupied the dominant position in the turbulent tide of world history. It is believed that under the guidance of the CPC, we can take our place in the front rank of the world again through communist practice.

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PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

QINGHAI SAFETY MEETING--According to QINGHAI RIBAO, a provincial conference on comprehensively tackling problems in safety and public order concluded in Xining on 14 December. The meeting called on the whole party to attach importance to this matter, organize all-round mobilization, summon up resolve, and move into action to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in social order and the social mood. The meeting pointed out: There has been a notable turn for the better in social order in the province this year. The number of criminal cases from January to October showed a decline of 10.8 percent compared with the same period last year. The masses have strengthened their sense of safety. However, there are still very serious problems in social order. Serious criminal cases continue to occur, and there is a high rate of juvenile delinquency. The traffic accident situation is serious. It is necessary to exert great efforts to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in social order in the province, and do an all-round and sound job in tackling the problems in a comprehensive way. During the conference provincial CPC committee secretary Zhao Heifeng made a speech and deputy secretary Song Lin delivered a report. [Text] [HK180359 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 82]

CSO: 4005/284

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WUXI PILOT CENSUS EXPLAINED, FINDINGS REPORTED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5, 29 Sep 82
pp 13-15, 7

[Article by Shen Yimin [3088 4135 3046] of the Census Office of the State Council: "Wuxi's Pilot Population Census Established A Foundation For the Third National Census"]

[Text] According to stipulation in CPC Central Committee Document 48 from 1980, in order to prepare for the third national census, a pilot census was to be carried out in July of 1980 in the city and county of Wuxi in Jiangsu Province. The three aims of the pilot census were to try out and revise census methods, to gain concrete experience in organizing and carrying out census work and to train a group of core workers to handle the national census work. Everyone knows that our nation's third national census was an undertaking of immense proportions. First, carrying out a census in a nation with a population of 1 billion is an undertaking on a scale that is without historical precedent, in China or abroad. Secondly, the items surveyed included basic population characteristics and those concerning social, educational, economic and childbearing conditions--19 items in all, double the number in the last census. Thirdly, this was the first time we have used electronic calculators to handle the vast amount of data. At the same time, this census has come 18 years after the second national census. Therefore, the broad census workers lacked experience in census work. Because of the success of the pilot program in Wuxi and of the succeeding pilot censuses in every province, municipality and autonomous region, an excellent foundation was laid for the smooth handling of the third national census. Now the work of registering and rechecking in the national census has been completed, and every area is getting into summarizing the preliminary census work. A review of the experience and the conditions of the Wuxi pilot census will provide reference material to help in the summarizing of the national census work.

1. An Overview of the Pilot Census

The city and county of Wuxi are located on the shore of Lake Tai in southern Jiangsu. The scenery is exquisite, the economy and culture well developed. The textile and electronics industries in the city of Wuxi are of national prominence.

The scope of the pilot census: the entire city of Wuxi, with more than 759,000 persons; and the six communes in Wuxi County of Xizhang, Yanqiao, Qianzhou, Luoshe, Qianqiao and Outang and the town of Luoshe, with a total population of 186,000--approximately one fifth of the entire population of the county. The entire pilot area had a population of more than 945,000 persons. More than 5,800 census workers were transferred in, three fourths of which were census takers and census directors and the remaining one fourth of which were census workers at every level.

The census was carried out in accordance with the census methods (first draft) established by the Population Census Leading Group Office of the State Council. There were a total of 18 items on the census. In addition to name, relation to head of household, sex, age, race, educational level, type of household, place of permanent residence and number of persons in residence, which were the nine items surveyed in the last census, the nine items of trade, occupation, status of those not working, marital status, pregnancies in the preceeding year, births and deaths in the preceeding year, status of household and residence and present addresses of persons frequently away from the household.

An on-the-spot meeting was held concurrent with the pilot census in Wuxi. The representatives of each of the departmental party committees of the State Council departments which were working with the census office and those of provincial, municipal and autonomous region census offices throughout the nation and experts and scholars participated in the meeting. During the meeting, the draft of the third national census methods was discussed, speeches by comrades in charge of the population census leading group and office of the State Council were given and remarks by Mr Ka-ni-si-tuo [phonetic] and Mr You-yun-zhong [phonetic], who came from the statistical department of the United Nations to observe the pilot census in Wuxi, were made.

The pilot census was divided into three stages: the preparation stage, the survey and recording stage and the data compilation and organization stage.

The Preparation Stage: In March 1980, the Population Census Office of the State Council and the city and county of Wuxi, in accordance with the census form drafted by the Population Office of the State Council, carried out the work of having 4,619 persons fill out sample forms. In April and May, they selected urban residential areas, enterprise agencies and schools, rural commune brigades, mining areas, marinas and city suburbs which had a combined total population of 79,122 persons and carried out a small scale pilot census. After the small scale census was completed, they took more than one month to make preparations for the July pilot census. This included establishing detailed census plans, drawing up a work schedule, printing census forms and documents, setting up census agencies at every level, carrying out household-registry reorganization, transferring and training census workers, doing promotional work, arranging work agendas and tasks such as establishing procedures and regulations for each item of work and setting up address codes.

The Survey and Recording Stage: Census taking proceeded from 1 July to 6 and 7 July, rechecking proceeded until 10 July, simplified pooling of data by hand from 11 to 20 July and some quality checks after the fact from 16 to 25 July.

The Data Compilation and Organization Stage: From the middle of July until early August, the work of coding census forms was carried out. At the end of August, after the coding, they were sent to Beijing. Data entry work was complete by 14 November and results were obtained in May 1981.

2. Several Major Findings of the Pilot Census

Several major findings obtained from the population data from the 1 July 1981 [sic] pilot census in the city of Wuxi (because there was only partial data obtained from the towns in Wuxi County, it has been omitted) follow:

(1) Population, Family and Society

Total households, total population and population increase: there are a total of 209,067 households and 759,427 persons in the city of Wuxi--an average of 3.63 persons per household. Among the total population: there are 388,096 males, 51.1 percent of the total; and 371,331 females, 48.9 percent of the total. The ratio of males to females (the number of males for every 100 females) is 104.5.

Compared with the time of the second national census in 1964, the total number of households has increased by 70,884, an increase of 51.3 percent; the total population has increased by 141,856 persons, an overall increase of 22.97 percent and an average annual increase of 1.3 percent over 16 years. Compared with the time of the first national census in 1953, the total population has increased by 247,961 persons, an overall increase of 48.5 percent and an annual average increase of 1.48 percent over 28 years. The average size of a household decreased from 4.47 persons in 1964 to 3.63 persons in 1980. This reflects the shrinking size of families in Wuxi.

Race: Among the more than 759,000 persons in the city, there are 758,000 Han Chinese, representing 99.86 percent of the population. There are 1,033 persons belonging to minority races, representing 0.14 percent of the population. Among these, the largest group are Moslems--784 persons representing 0.10 percent of the population. There are 249 persons belonging to other minority groups and they make up 0.04 percent of the population.

Age: Persons 14 years of age or under make up 21.75 percent of the total population. Persons 65 years of age and over comprise 6.03 percent of the population. The ageing coefficient of the population (meaning the ratio of those 65 and over to those 14 and under) is 27.75 percent. Females of childbearing age (ages 15 to 49) stand at 28.38 percent of the population. The median age (meaning the age half the population of which is older than the half the population of which is younger than) is 27.7. Compared internationally, the age breakdown of the population of Wuxi places the city in the middle-aged category on a scale with the three categories of young, middle-aged and old. The greatest age was 102, the age of a housewife in the Chongan District. The average life expectancy for the population is more than 72 years.

(2) Education

Among the 583,000 persons with a least a grade school education, 3.5 percent are college educated, 21.1 percent attended high school, 42.4 percent attended junior high school and 33.3 percent attended grade school. Among the population 12 years of age or older, those with some kind of education number 526,740, 83.7 percent of the population of Wuxi who are 12 years of age or older, and 102,308 persons, 16.3 percent of the same population, are unable or just beginning to be able to read. Among those who are literate, there are more males than females. Literate males represent 92 percent of the male population that is 12 years of age or older, while literate females make up 75.1 percent of the female population 12 years of age or older. This indicates that the population of Wuxi is relatively well educated.

(3) Economic Status

When the 1980 pilot census was carried out in Wuxi, there were a total of 457,022 persons working, representing 60.17 percent of the total population of Wuxi. According to pilot census groupings, the major portion of this employed population, 286,723 persons representing 62.73 percent of the employed population, were working in the industrial sector. The next largest portion, 47,583 persons representing 10.42 percent of the population, were in the agriculture, forestry, water conservancy and meteorology sector. The third largest portion, 38,232 persons representing 8.36 percent of the population, were in the commercial, food and beverage and service industry sector. And in order, the culture and education, sanitation and social welfare sector employed 21,926 persons, 4.79 percent of the population; the communications and transportation and post and telecommunications sector employed 20,664 persons, 4.53 percent; the capital construction sector 14,601 persons, 3.19 percent; state organs and people's organizations 12,345 persons, 2.71 percent; the municipal public utilities sector 9,786 persons, 2.15 percent; the scientific research sector 4,068 persons, 0.89 percent; and the metallurgy sector 1,094 persons, 0.23 percent.

Among the population employed in the industrial sector, most of them, 65,057 persons, 22.7 percent of those employed in the industrial sector, are in the textile industry. The next largest group, 29,159 persons, 10.17 percent of this population, are in industrial equipment manufacture. And the third largest group, 24,967 persons, 8.7 percent, are in the electronics industry.

The occupational breakdown is similar to the breakdown by trade. There were 15 occupational categories. There were 213,487 workers engaged in industrial production and this was 46.7 percent of Wuxi's employed population. The next largest group, 46,420 persons, 10.2 percent of the employed population, were working in the commercial, food and beverage and service industries, and the third largest group, 43,422 persons, 9.5 percent, were working in the area of communications and transportation and news services.

The rate of employment in Wuxi is fairly high. There are only 5,288 persons awaiting employment in the city, only 0.7 percent of the population. Among those 18 years of age or older, 81 percent are at work. The rate of employment for both males and females from 25 to 45 years of age is 98.5 percent.

(4) Marriage, Pregnancies and Natural Population Change

Among the 594,214 persons who are 15 years of age or older, 194,654 are single and they represent 32.76 percent of that population. There are 358,454 persons with mates and they represent 60.32 percent of that population. There are 38,361 persons whose mates have passed on and they represent 6.46 percent of the population. There are 2,745 persons who are divorced and they represent 0.46 percent of the population.

According to the marital situation of each age group in the population, the age of those who marry for the first time is relatively high. The average marriage age for males is 28.4 and that for females is 25.2.

In 1979, 72 percent of the women of childbearing age in Wuxi gave birth, and the number of births per labor (total rate of births) was calculated to be 1.11, which is to say that, on average, in 1979, in a single labor, 1 female gave birth to 1.11 children.

Natural Population Change: There were 9,229 persons born in Wuxi in 1979, making the birth rate 1.22 percent. There were 3,970 persons who died, making the death rate 0.525 percent. There was a natural population increase of 5,259 persons, making the natural rate of increase 0.695 percent.

3. The Quality of the Pilot Program and the Major Lessons

The city and county of Wuxi used a random sampling method to select one percent of residential groups and production brigades in order to carry out quality checks after the fact. The city of Wuxi checked on 33 residential groups, 12 production teams and a boat team--numbering 5,908 persons; Wuxi County checked on 12 production teams numbering 1,096 persons: the city and county checked on a total of 7,004 persons. The results of the checks indicated that there was one extra person recorded in the city of Wuxi. This is an error rate of .017 percent. There were two persons in the city of Wuxi who had their sex incorrectly recorded, an error rate of .034 percent; there were no errors in recording sex in Wuxi County. There were 42 persons in the city of Wuxi found to have their ages incorrectly recorded, an error rate of 0.711 percent; there were 4 in Wuxi County, an error rate of 0.365 percent. Except for one household which had altered a household registration purposely to falsify a child's age in order to get the child into school sooner, all the others were errors in calculation in switching from lunar calendar dates to Gregorian calendar dates and mistakes by individual census takers in filling out the forms.

The results of the quality checks make it clear that the quality of the Wuxi pilot program was good. The comrades of each province, municipality and autonomous region and of the concerned departments of the State Council who participated in the pilot program's on-the-spot meeting unanimously agreed that the Wuxi pilot census was a success, and it was given high marks by scholars in our nation and the experts from the U. N. In their inspection report, the U. N. experts, said: "In our view, the recorded data was highly accurate." And they held that: this pilot program did a relatively complete

job in regard to the training, practice and other preparation work given census workers. In particular, the extensive mobilization of administrations at every level and of the masses, the mass support and cooperation obtained and the serious detailed attention paid to the work of checking up are things unheard of in other nations.

The following 12 lessons are the primary reasons that the Wuxi pilot program was able to obtain such excellent results:

1. A key link in handling pilot programs well is the importance attached to them by party and government leaders and the completeness of leading organs.
2. Only carrying out a small scale pilot program prior to the primary pilot program in order to gain experience, train a core of workers and expand gradually the scope of work, much as a snowball rolling downhill increases in size, can guarantee the smooth progress of the work.
3. Draw up detailed plans for population censuses, design schedules for each item of work and work hard to organize things in detail and to coordinate all areas closely.
4. Establish detailed work plans.
5. Do a good job on promotional work, obtaining the active support and cooperation of the broad masses.
6. Before a census, seriously reorganize household registrations to lay a good foundation for the census.
7. An important link in doing well in a census is the proper selection and training of census workers and census directors.
8. There is a need for centralized, unified, prompt and flexible direction and supervision during the recording stage.
9. Seriously carry out the recording and strictly carry out the checks to guarantee the quality of a census.
10. Use scientific sampling methods to do the work of quality checking after the fact.
11. Certainly be serious about doing coding work well.
12. Do a good job of collecting, handling, passing on, and transporting data to guarantee that it is complete and undamaged.

The experience that these lessons reflect not only has been applied to survey methods and to every detail of survey work, but has already born fruit in the national census. Practice has proven that the Wuxi pilot experience was successful and effective. (18 July 1982)

9705

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

QINGHAI OFFICIAL ON CREATING NEW STATE IN EDUCATION WORK

HK150320 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Summary] In an interview with a station reporter, the director of the provincial education department, (Wang Kelian), gave this opinion on creating a new situation in Qinghai's education work.

He said: The 12th Party Congress regarded education and science as a key link in the coming 20 years and the new constitution also formulated an article exclusively on education and science. This shows the great importance attached by the party and government to education work, and we are encouraged.

He said: "There is a long way to go before the province's education work can meet the needs of economic and social development. The principal manifestation is that the degree of popularization of primary education is poor. The rate of children of school age attending school in the rural and pastoral areas is low. Usually, pupils are unable to continue or complete their studies in primary school. Hence, secondary and higher education development is restricted. The secondary education structure is irrational. The educational, professional and administrative levels are low, educational funds are insufficient and school conditions are poor." To deal with these problems, (Wang Kelian) pointed out: While eliminating the long standing mistaken idea of underestimating the role of education, knowledge and science, it is necessary to adopt effective policy and measures. Qinghai is a multinational area with a poor foundation in education. At present, it is necessary to lay stress on universal primary education and the development of minority-nationality education. We are going to map out plans for cities, towns, industrial and mining areas, agricultural regions, semi-agricultural and semi-pastoral areas and pastoral areas and give them specific guidance in the light of different conditions, and we will strive to basically introduce universal primary education there by 1985, 1990 and 1995 respectively. It is necessary to adopt measures for developing minority education and to do good a job in schooling children of the Hui and Hala nationality. In future, the education investment funds will be increased annually and they will be first used for the key schools and areas in accordance with the conditions.

He added: It is necessary to restructure secondary education and strive to double the number of university students in the 1980's. Other types of

higher education such as universities for staff members and workers and peasants, correspondence university, radio and television university and self-study examination will also be developed.

Referring to the building of the ranks of teachers, (Wang Kelian) stressed: At present, outstanding young and middle-aged professional workers should be promoted to the leading bodies of schools, in line with the policy of making the rank of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. It is necessary to run training courses for cadres at their posts in order to improve their level of leadership in education.

CSO: 4005/278

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEI MONGGOL: KONG FEI SPEAKS ON EDUCATION, INTELLECTUALS

SK230856 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] In his government work report to the Fifth Session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress, Comrade Kong Fei emphasized: Education is of vital importance to the foundation of modernization. We must establish a common practice of attaching great importance to education and the entire society. He said: The policy of developing education in an all-round way--morally, intellectually and physically--should be continuously implemented. Efforts should be made to further carry out reforms of the internal structure of education, develop vocational education, consolidate the ranks of teachers and upgrade education quality.

Unitary structure and low quality are two striking problems of our secondary education. Efforts should be made to solve these two problems as quickly as possible. More attention should be paid to remote areas and the old revolutionary bases in mountainous areas, which have more serious problems in this regard.

He pointed out: Schools of all kinds and at all levels should attend to the education of primary grades, basic disciplines and rudimentary knowledge. Meanwhile, attention should be paid to integrate education with production and scientific and technological research and comprehensively upgrade the academic quality of students. Good primary school education guarantees the quality of middle schools and good middle school education will in turn lay a good foundation for fostering talented students for colleges.

Teachers are crucial to whether or not a school is run well. Therefore, we must attach special importance to normal schools and refresher classes for teachers and pay attention to improving teachers' material benefits and their work and living conditions.

Kong Fei said: As regards higher education, planning and education departments should attend to working out a regional plan for fostering people with talents. This task should be assigned to various colleges and universities with specific disciplines, scale and establishment. With the actual situation of our region in mind, efforts should be made to introduce a workload system among teachers, improve laboratory facilities, build more laboratories and enhance students' capacity for analyzing and solving problems.

Comrade Kong Fei said: Vigorous efforts should be made to set up more technical schools suitable to local needs. More efforts should be made to eliminate illiterates among the young and middle-aged. It is necessary to develop [word indistinct] correspondence and spare-time education, develop education for preschool children, exercise leadership over the work concerning the education of nationalities and special attention to help minority schools replenish their faculties, improve school facilities and secure more funds.

He said: All schools, whether they are at primary, middle or higher level, must put an end to the tendency of attending only to intellectual education to the neglect of moral education. It is necessary to intensify ideological and political work and conduct education on the four basic principles, patriotism, national unity, collectivism and love for labor among teachers, students, administrative personnel and workers extensive efforts should be made to carry out activities to emulate Lei Feng and to good-in-three students and carry out the five-beauty and four-stress activities. It is necessary to foster the grand ideals of communism and lofty moral values. Efforts should be made to cultivate more successors who have real abilities to build the four modernizations and are armed with the ideology of serving the people wholeheartedly.

Comrade Kong Fei called on all mental and manual workers in the region, whether they are in scientific and technological, art or intellectual circles and regardless of which profession or trade they are in and what nationality they are, to take comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu as their model. It is necessary to learn from their revolutionary spirit of working persistently and tenaciously for the progress of science and technology and their communist ideology of attaching primary importance to the interests of the party and state and giving no thought to personal gains or losses. Like workers and peasants, intellectuals are a force on which we rely. All units which have intellectuals among their staff and workers should earnestly implement the policy toward intellectuals, continue to eliminate the influence of leftist ideology, do away with the various discriminations against intellectuals, promote the status and role of intellectuals in modernization and give them a free hand to carry out their high aspirations of building the socialist motherland.

CSO: 4005/278

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

QINGHAI NPC DEPUTIES DISCUSS EDUCATION PROBLEMS

HK110231 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] When examining and discussing Premier Zhao's report, the Qinghai provincial delegation to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC gave many views on developing education for minority nationalities in light of Qinghai realities. They stressed: We must seriously sum up experiences in running schools in nationality areas and adopt effective measures to promote nationality education in Qinghai as quickly as possible.

People's deputy and provincial people's congress Standing Committee chairman Zhaxiwangxu said: Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his report that education work is the basic foundation of the modernization cause. Nationality education in Qinghai has developed well from nothing in the past 30 years. We have trained a large number of nationality cadres and scientific and technical personnel. However, we are very backward compared with fraternal provinces and regions, and are very far from meeting the needs of the four modernizations drive.

The deputies cited examples in their speeches, saying: Less than 30 percent of school-age children are attending school in Qinghai's six nationality autonomous prefectures, and 80 percent of the population there are illiterate. Unless this situation is changed, there can be question of completing the introduction of universal or basically universal primary education by 1985.

Analyzing the reasons for the backwardness of nationality education in Qinghai, the deputies pointed out: Some areas have not attached sufficient importance to this work of strategic significance, and the measures taken are ineffective. Qinghai has a weak foundation. It has piled up debts in education over many years, and problems of dilapidated school premises and weak teaching force exist everywhere. Many of the masses do not understand the importance of improving scientific and cultural standards and are not willing to send their children to school. Due to shortage of manpower in the pastoral areas, many children are helping adults in putting livestock out to pasture from a very early age. This is one reason for the low school attendance rate.

People's deputy, vice president of the national Buddhist association and provincial people's congress Standing Committee vice chairman Xiaronggabubu said: Promoting nationality education is a fundamental issue in changing the backward state of the minority-nationality areas. We must invest in brains and devote great efforts; we must not neglect long-term goals on account of current interests.

The deputies also put forward a number of suggestions on how to develop nationality education: 1) the pastoral areas should regard [word indistinct] schools as the main form of running schools; 2) stipulate that it is a glorious obligation to send children to school next year, and wage struggle against words and deeds in discriminating against, hampering, sabotaging nationality education; 3) appropriately increase education spending to solve some problems that urgently need solving; 4) send teachers in batches to other places for further training, or carry this out on the spot; 5) improve the pay and conditions of university students sent to engage in educational work in the pastoral areas.

CSO: 4005/285

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUIZHOU CONFERENCE ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK140657 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Summary] "The Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee held a conference from 8 to 12 December to study and arrange how to strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization in urban and rural areas throughout the province. The conference called on all areas of the province to extensively and penetratingly launch a province-wide civilization and courtesy campaign and family-planning propaganda month campaign, from now to the new year of 1983 and the period of the Spring Festival, in order to contribute toward creating a new situation in socialist modernization. The responsible persons of the relevant departments of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities of the province and the responsible persons of all departments, offices, committees, and bureaus under the provincial people's government attended the conference. Responsible persons of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee and provincial people's government Su Gang, Miao Chunting, (Qin Yuxiang) and Wang Zhenjiang respectively spoke at the conference."

The conference held that since the launching of the civilization and courtesy campaign throughout the country in March this year, all parts of the province have scored definite achievements. But the civilization and courtesy campaign in our province has not been launched in sufficiently extensive or penetrating manner. The basic cause of this problem is that some comrades and especially leading comrades have an inadequate understanding of the great significance of the civilization and courtesy campaign.

The conference discussed and studied the main contents and demands of the civilization and courtesy campaign and the family-planning propaganda month campaign. The conference held that the main demand is that in cities and towns, the civilization and courtesy campaign must be launched in a penetrating manner and be gradually put on a regular basis and guided by discipline. Meanwhile, this campaign must be extensively launched in the vast countryside. With regard to guiding ideology, we must continuously uphold the principle of making steady progress with reality in mind, as defined by the party Central Committee. Cities and towns at and above the county level throughout the province must pay attention to the matter of poor service, apart from dealing with things in a filthy and disorderly state. In the vast countryside, the main requirements is for the tackling of things filthy, disorderly and old and the energetic promotion of the formulation of rural rules and regulations to be habitually followed."

"In launching the family-planning propaganda month campaign throughout the country between the new year and the Spring Festival, the large number of urban and rural areas of our province must extensively publicize family planning as our country's fundamental national policy. Concerning such hackneyed traditional concepts as the more sons the more happiness, the need to continue the family line with a male heir, preferring sons to daughters, and so forth, we must conduct penetrating and persistent ideological education among the masses. We must seriously carry out the system of rewards and penalties and family planning measures. We must resolutely prevent the birth of more than the stipulated number. We must effectively reduce the natural growth rate in our province."

The conference stressed that whether the civilization and courtesy campaign and the family-planning propaganda month campaign now being launched achieves expected results chiefly depends on whether party committees at all levels can exercise timely and effective leadership. Party committees at all levels must put the civilization and courtesy campaign and family planning work on the agenda as major issues. All the various relevant government departments must act in close coordination and play a guiding role. We must make the fullest use of various propaganda media and conduct extensive and penetrating education. "We must closely link the civilization and courtesy campaign with propaganda about family planning and also the study and upholding of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the study and implementation of the new constitution. We must closely link the civilization and courtesy campaign with the campaigns to learn from Lei Feng, Zhang Hua, Zhao Chune, Jianpdzhuying, and Luo Jianfu. We must seriously carry out the responsibility system and strengthen management and supervision. We must promptly formulate and resolutely carry out various regulations governing rewards and penalties. Concerning some existing rules and regulations which are not clearly and concretely defined, various relevant departments must immediately organize forces to supervise the formulation of concrete rules for implementation and regulations governing rewards and penalties, doing so in compliance with the relevant laws. We must achieve the aim of having rules and regulations for guidance. We must seriously launch inspection and assessment activities and energetically cite the advanced."

"Around the Spring Festival, on the basis of inspecting the progress of the campaign at the previous stage and summing up this year's work, various areas and units must convene congresses of the advanced on a relatively large scale. This is to stimulate the extensive and penetrating development of the civilization and courtesy campaign and family planning work."

CSO: 4005/285

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' COMMENTS ON MISSIONARY HISTORY

HK070356 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 82 p 5

["Book Review" by Song Jianzhu [1345 1017 0037]: "On Reading 'Missionaries and Modern China'"]

[Text] Comrade Gu Changsheng [7357 7022 5116] has worked hard for a long time on the study of the history of the church and his recent "Missionaries and Modern China" (published by the Shanghai Renmin Chubanshe (Shanghai People's Publishing House) is a pioneering treatise.

From its beginning when in 1552 the Pope sent Francis Xavier from Rome, to its conclusion when the missionaries were driven from the mainland after the founding of new China, the history of missionaries in China lasted over 390 years. In the beginning, there were only a few missionaries from the east and these were banned for a while. After the 1840's, when the gunboats of the west blasted open the great door of China, armed invaders won the "right" for the missionaries in their gowns to conduct their activities in China. Consequently a huge crowd of missionaries flooded into China using the unequal treaties as documents to protect them. Against the specific background of Chinese society's great weakness and humiliation, missionary numbers increased daily, and like guests cheating their hosts, they became a privileged force in modern Chinese society, playing a certain role in the progress of its history. Therefore, the investigation of the activities of missionaries from the various countries in China is an important part of the study of modern history. There has for a long time been no exploration of the subject from a Marxist standpoint, and the history of missionaries has all along been a weak link in historical investigation. The only thing to appear have been works written by church people themselves, and these obviously have heavy religious overtones and the arrogant air of conquerors.

"Missionaries and Modern China," which takes as its subject the last century or so of missionary activity in China, is divided into 15 chapters. It is treatise possessing its own characteristics and style of writing.

Using a host of indisputable facts, the work strips away the missionaries' hypocritical facade. From all sorts of actions on their part, from the influences of the churches on modern Chinese society at various times and through various historical events, the author has reached the conclusion that the missionaries' activities on the whole benefitted the imperialist invasion of China, further

entrenched China in its position as a semi-colonial country, and hindered the Chinese revolution. The use by all countries of missionaries to invade China formed an integral part of imperialist invasion activity.

What was the missionaries' aim in coming to China and opening their many schools and hospitals? Some say it was an ideological and cultural invasion intended to coordinate with the imperialists' political and economic invasion. Others say that it was a way of propagating advanced science and culture. The author of this book considers that the missionaries' primary aim was propagation, spreading the gospel of God throughout China. Each church and government is different. Chinese and Western societies differ from each other. The missionaries ran hospitals and opened schools to attract people to the church, and foster talents for it. But their activities produced two results: one was to make people blindly worship the West, and cultivate a group of slaves in the service of the invading forces; the other was allowing a breath of the fresh air of science and technology, and even democracy, to seep into the vessel of the oppressive domination of feudal ideology and culture. That the motivation and results were not quite the same illustrates the special features of modern China.

The book is characterized mainly by full and accurate historical data and examples drawn from this data. The author is familiar with the history of the churches, and has expended great efforts in work on this material. The material was drawn mainly from missionary histories written by foreigners and from treatises, diaries and the like written by the missionaries themselves. Many of these records are of first hand experience and personal feelings; some of these are actual confessions of interference in Chinese politics and the robbing of the Chinese people, accurately and fully explaining the issue.

Because the author has based himself on exposing the fallacy of "saving China" propagated by the missionaries, quite a lot of space is given to exposing the crimes of imperialists using religion to invade China. Therefore, though he also talks about the introduction by missionaries of advanced scientific knowledge, and their setting up of cultural links between China and foreign countries, one feels that he does not lend enough time to this. For a considerable length of time, missionaries formed a bridge for the exchange and propagation of culture between China and the West; all the West's technological advances, and even their constitutionalism and republican ideology and culture were brought in by the missionaries. China's Confucian classics, ancient books and records and some opera was in turn brought to the West by them, and they compiled the first Chinese-English dictionary. Some of them were upright and not even too intensely religious; for instance (Fu Lan Ya), who translated books and newspapers in Shanghai and Ran The (Ge Zhi) Library, and the "(Ge Zhi) Collection" he edited, which introduced scientific and cultural knowledge, was of some benefit to China at the time.

CSO: 4005/285

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GANSU HOLDS FORUM ON HITTING ECONOMIC CRIME

HK110552 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Summary] The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and government held a forum from 6 to 10 December on hitting at serious economic crime. The forum called on the province to further strengthen leadership and concentrate forces to carry out this struggle in depth. Wang Bingxiang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor; Guo Hongchao, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; (Wang Zhanchang), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee and first secretary of the discipline inspection committee, and second secretary (Liu Lanping) of the discipline inspection committee attended the meeting.

The meeting held: The province has actively launched struggle against serious economic crime since last February, scoring good results. "However, viewing conditions in the province as a whole, the development of the struggle is uneven. A number of units at and above county-level and some large and medium-sized factories, mines and enterprises have not yet seriously launched the struggle. Some leading cadres lack sufficient understanding of the importance of launching this struggle and have not established the idea of waging protracted struggle."

The leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee present at the meeting emphasized: "The party committees at all levels must seriously study and appreciate the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and apply it to unify the thinking of the cadres and masses. People must understand more clearly the importance, long-term nature and urgency of this struggle, overcome slack tendencies and all kinds of obstacles, and grasp this struggle unwaveringly and well. All localities and departments must grasp as focal points those units that have not launched the struggle in depth, and especially those subordinate organs of the province and the prefectures and counties, together with central and provincial factories, mines and enterprises, that have not seriously carried it out. It is necessary to strengthen the leadership in these organs and units and mobilize the masses to get things going.

"At present it is necessary to concentrate forces to get a good grasp of investigating and handling a number of major and important cases. At the same time, in connection with launching the struggle against economic criminals, it is necessary to conduct anticorruption education for the masses. We must enhance ideologically the consciousness of the party members and cadres in resisting unhealthy tendencies, guard administratively against the occurrence of economic crimes, and endeavor to achieve the three fundamental turns for the better."

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

XIZANG MEETING ON FIGHTING ECONOMIC CRIME REPORTED

HK130428 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] The regional CPC committee held a meeting on the afternoon of 10 December which was attended by leading cadres of the Lhasa Prefectural CPC Committee, government and PLA unit. Ragde, secretary of the regional CPC committee and (Zhang Xiangmin), deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, respectively, delivered important speeches on how to carry out in depth the struggle against serious economic crimes and how to rectify social order from this winter until next spring.

In his speech Comrade Ragde reviewed the situation since carrying out the struggle against serious economic crimes in the region. On the basis of affirming the achievements and pointing out the existing problems, he gave a five-point suggestion on how to carry out the struggle in depth in the future.

1. We must earnestly study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, the constitution of the PRC the relevant documents of the central authorities and the speeches given by leading comrades of the central authorities so as to strengthen the understanding of the great significance of the struggle. In the course of study, all departments and units must, in connection with the practical situation, more clearly realize the importance and urgency of the struggle so as to make concentrated efforts in dealing with major and important cases.
2. We must strengthen our leadership over the struggle. Leading comrades of all departments and units must perform duties themselves, constantly analyze cases, unify understanding, work out measures and investigate and handle some principal cases with an attitude of seeking truth from facts.
3. We must make concentrated efforts to investigate and handle some major and important cases. As the struggle against economic crimes is now at a crucial point, the regional CPC committee, therefore, demands that effective measures be taken to eliminate all disturbances in an attempt to investigate and handle some major and important cases before the end of the year.
4. We must closely integrate the struggle against serious economic crimes with education on anti-corruption, rectification of party style, streamlining of administrative organizations, straightening out enterprises, establishment of various necessary systems and regulations and improvement and promotion of various types of work at present.

5. We must more earnestly study the party's policies and rigidly uphold them in carrying out all our work. All areas must draw experience and learn lessons from various previous political movements, carry out our work practically and cautiously, narrow the target of attack and help more people through education and justly distinguish between what is and is not a crime, thus correctly handling the differences of two different natures.

In his speech, Comrade (Zhang Xiangmin) stressed that from this winter to next spring all areas must, while carrying out the struggle against serious economic crimes, mainly grasp the work of rectifying social order. Leaders at all levels must, in connection with the study of the documents of the 12th CPC Congress and the constitution of the PRC, firmly grasp the work of building socialist spiritual civilization and conduct education in democracy and the legal system so as to make the vast number of cadres and broad masses of people aware of and observe laws. Meanwhile, all departments and units must establish the post responsibility system to maintain social order, take concrete measures to strengthen ideological and political education among young people, resolutely eliminate all ugly social phenomena left over by history, hit hard at hooligans and outlaw gambling. We must also hit hard at crimes committed by those fleeing here and there and thoroughly investigate those who travel anywhere without authorization. All departments must establish and perfect the security system and carry out four preventions, namely, the prevention of fire, the prevention of burglary, the prevention of sabotage and the prevention of accidents. We must resolutely struggle against all illegal and criminal activities harmful to the construction of socialist spiritual civilization and the sabotage of class enemies both at home and abroad.

CSO: 4005/285

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGXI REGIONAL BIRTH CONTROL PROPAGANDA MEETING

HK140223 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 82 [as printed]

[Summary] "From 8-12 December, the propaganda department of the regional CPC committee and regional planned parenthood office held a joint regional planned parenthood propaganda work meeting in Nanning. The meeting studied and arranged the activities of the planned parenthood propaganda month that were going to be developed during the festival period of the new year and the Spring Festival.

The meeting called for creating a new situation in planned parenthood work and relayed the spirit of the national planned parenthood propaganda work conference and the national conference on the medical and financial affairs related to planned parenthood. The participants at the meeting focused on discussing the tasks, content, steps and methods in developing the activities of planned parenthood propaganda month in our region.

Zhao Maoxin, secretary of the regional CPC committee spoke at the meeting. "He said that the 12th Party Congress defined the practicing of planned parenthood as one of our country's basic national policies. He hoped that the leading comrades of the CPC committees and governments at all levels would heighten their understanding of the tremendously great significance in controlling the rate of increase in our population and pay attention to satisfactorily doing the work related to planned parenthood propaganda month. Through the months activities, we will carry this work forward a step.

"In our urban areas, we should raise the proportion of families with only one child, while in our rural areas, we should strictly control the numbers of second children and resolutely ban the birth of the third child. We should actually carry out the population control plans and planned parenthood measures village by village. We should ensure that those who are allowed to give birth to children do so in a planned manner, those who are not allowed to give birth take contraceptive measures and those who become pregnant in contravention of the plan adopt remedial measures as soon as possible."

He emphasized the importance of strengthening the party's leadership in doing this work and called for developing the activities of the planned parenthood propaganda month satisfactorily.

"The meeting pointed out that the planned parenthood propaganda month should center on publicizing the idea that practicing planned parenthood is one of our country's basic national policies, an idea that was clearly upheld by the 12th Party Congress." In doing this work we should pay attention to teaching our cadres and masses to understand the strategic significance of planned parenthood and make them consciously carry out this policy.

"The chief task in the month will be to concentrate our efforts on rural areas while paying attention to the work in our urban areas and using the examples of the urban areas to bring along the rural areas in order to raise the proportion of the couples that marry and become pregnant at a more mature age, the proportion of families that decide to give birth to only one child and the proportion of married women who having intrauterine contraceptive rings fitted so as to reduce the proportion of women who become pregnant more than twice. The policy of award and punishment related to planned parenthood should be implemented."

The meeting stressed that the work method in carrying out the activities of the month should mainly be ideological education. All areas should organize teams to publicize and explain the significance of planned parenthood.

Speaking at the meeting were Li Lin, vice chairman of the regional people's government; (Zhang Bing), deputy director of the propaganda department of the regional CPC committee and the responsible persons of various relevant organizations.

CSO: 4005/285

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SICHUAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD DISCUSSED

Planned Parenthood Urged

HK190854 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Report on 19 December SICHUAN RIBAO editorial: "Publicize and Implement Planned Parenthood, This Fundamental National Strategy, With Great Fanfare"]

[Excerpts] In recent years Sichuan has scored many successes in planned parenthood work but the base population figure in the province is high, and a 1-percent increase means an increase of 1 million. From the second census on 1 July 1964 to the census this year, the province's population increased by 38,700,745. To keep the national population under 1.2 billion and the province's population below 120 million by the end of the century requires that we resolutely implement the population policy of the party and government on vigorously controlling population figures and improving population quality. We must continue to advocate and promote late marriage and childbirth and fewer and better children. In particular, a couple should have only one child. The average annual population growth rate should decline to about 10 percent.

At present certain places and units have said little or even nothing about planned parenthood in their outlines and guidance material on publicizing and implementing the 12th Party Congress spirit. This is wrong. They must hurry to insert this content.

So long as we are determined to publicize planned parenthood, this fundamental national strategy, and ensure that everyone knows about and understands it, we will certainly be able to mobilize the cadres, party and CYL members and the masses to work in concert to create a new situation in planned parenthood, as a positive contribution to the modernization drive.

Meeting Opens

HK190851 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Summary] A Sichuan provincial meeting of representatives of progressive collectives and individuals in planned parenthood opened in Chengdu on 18 December. Over 700 persons are attending the meeting. Present at the opening ceremony were Lu Dadong, Yang Rudai, Xu Mengxia, Du Xinyuan and other responsible comrades

of the province and municipality, together with Chengdu PLA units commander Wang Chenghan and political commissar Wan Haifeng. Vice Governor He Haoju declared the congress open. Provincial CPC committee deputy secretary Yang Xizong delivered the opening speech.

Vice Governor Liu Haiquan then gave a report. He spoke on three issues: 1) the new developments in planned parenthood in Sichuan in the past 1 year and more; 2) it is necessary to understand and implement planned parenthood as a fundamental national strategy; 3) strive to create a new situation in planned parenthood work. He said: "The province has scored new success and development in planned parenthood work since the progressives meeting of last year. The momentum of the rise in population growth from its decline has been controlled to some extent. In 1981 the province's natural population growth rate was 10.93 per 1,000, which is 3.62 lower than the national average. It is estimated that the rate can still be kept below 11 per 1,000 this year."

Liu Haiquan called on party and government leaders to summon up great resolve to seriously enforce planned parenthood as a fundamental national strategy.

CSO: 4005/285

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEI MONGGOL OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD

SK180800 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), in his report made on the afternoon of 17 December at the regional commendation rally for those collectives and workers advanced in planned parenthood work, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, pointed out: Implementing planned parenthood is a basic policy of our country, is a major event that has an important bearing on the building of highly-developed material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization, and is a revolution to change prevailing habits and customs. CPC committees and people's governments at all levels should actually strengthen their leadership over planned parenthood work.

Comrade Bu He said: Thanks to the attention and leadership of CPC committees and people's governments at all levels and through the concerted efforts of all comrades on the planned parenthood front, our region has scored noticeable achievements in planned parenthood. The population growth rate declined from 24.1 percent in 1971 to 11.5 percent in 1980. This year better results have been achieved than in 1981. Comrade Bu He said: Our region now has a population of 19.27 million. As of 2000, the population should be controlled under 23.3 million. Although we have many favorable conditions for fulfilling this task, many difficulties still exist. At present, some people cannot figure out why they are allowed to bear only one child during their lives. Some leading cadres also think like this. They refuse to actively and voluntarily grasp birth control work. Some grassroots communes and brigades pay no attention to planned parenthood. A few localities even take a laissez-faire attitude toward multiple births. Special attention should be paid to these problems. Leaders at all levels should learn about new situations, pay attention to new problems, strengthen their faith, work hard to surmount all difficulties and strive for victory.

Comrade Bu He stressed: CPC committees and people's governments at all levels should list the control of population growth as an item on their daily agenda, incorporate the population plan in the social economic plan and pay equal attention to population growth and economic development. Principle leading cadres should take a personal interest in planned parenthood work so as to achieve success in this regard.

CSO: 4005/285

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

TIANJIN HOLDS PLANNED PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE

SK190508 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Tianjin Municipality has achieved rather good progress in planned parenthood work for several consecutive years. This year the city has made new progress. According to statistical figures for the first three quarters of this year, the one-child rate in the urban part of the city was 92.4 percent, 1.1 percent higher than the corresponding 1981 period. The rate of planned births was 99.1 percent and the proportion of only children was 98.9 percent, higher than the corresponding percentages for the same 1981 period. The one-child rate in suburban areas and the counties was 75.2 percent, up 8.6 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. The rate of planned births was 78 percent, 9.9 percent higher than the corresponding 1981 figure. The proportion of only children was 69 percent or higher, a considerable increase over 1981.

Compared with the advanced fraternal provinces and cities and the requirements set for our city by the state, there is still a wide gap however. So far not a single suburban county has succeeded in putting an end to multiple births. The rate of multiple births in the suburban counties is as high as 5.2 percent. In terms of the one-child rate, the suburban counties also lag behind the suburban areas of Shanghai and Beijing.

To work out effective measures to bring the population growth under control and create a new situation for the planned parenthood work of our city, the municipal CPC committee and government convened a planned parenthood conference on 17-18 December. In working out a plan for next year's work, the conference pointed out: the overall requirements of this work is to implement the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress in a deepgoing manner, regain the initiative of the planned parenthood work of our city and ensure the fulfillment of the population growth plan.

The conference called for carrying out a month of propaganda activities in both urban and rural areas around the period from new year's day to the Spring Festival. It is necessary to criticize the conventional idea of regarding boys as superior to girls. The entire society should resolutely denounce the criminal behavior of drowning or killing baby girls and maltreating mothers of baby girls. Judicial departments should take resolute measures to sanction such behavior according to law. Efforts should be made to basically put an end to multiple births in [words indistinct]. We must have a great resolution, make vigorous efforts and take resolute measures to ensure that over 70 percent of the women of child-bearing age in the countryside will take permanent birth control measures.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANXI PROMULGATES PLANNED PARENTHOOD REGULATIONS

SK101213 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 3

["Some Regulations of the Shanxi Provincial People's Government on Planned Parenthood" (adopted on 29 June 1982 by the Fifth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress at its 15th Standing Committee meeting)]

[Text] The implementation of planned parenthood is a basic policy of our country. We should strive to keep the population of our country under 1.2 billion as of the end of the century. This is an important strategic question facing the socialist modernization of our country and it is vital to the success of the socialist four modernizations of our country. In implementing planned parenthood, it is essential to enhance ideological education. Particular efforts should be made to conduct thoroughgoing and meticulous ideological education among the peasants to make more and more people understand the important strategic significance of practicing planned parenthood and of bringing population growth under control and, step by step, to make the broad masses of people voluntarily practice planned parenthood. People's governments at all levels should exercise effective leadership, incorporate the population plan into the economic and social development plans and persistently attend to production and planned parenthood simultaneously.

The following regulations are formulated on the basis of the constitution of the PRC, the marriage law of the PRC, the "open letter to party and CYL members on the question of population growth in our country" issued by the CPC Central Committee, the "directives on further carrying out planned parenthood work" issued by the CPC Central Committee and the report "creating an all-round new situation for socialist modernization" delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the 12th National CPC Congress, as well as the actual conditions of our province and the implementation of "some regulations of Shanxi Province for planned parenthood work for trial implementation."

Chapter I

Article 1. The practice of late marriage and deferred childbearing and the birth of fewer but healthy children shall be continuously advocated.

Article 2. A marriage between two parties who are 3 years or more older than the legal marriage ages as stipulated by the PRC's Marriage Law is considered a late marriage. The bearing of a child by a woman who is 24 years of age or older is considered deferred childbearing.

Except in special circumstances where the birth of a second child is approved, state cadres, staff members and workers and urban residents (including those whose spouse resides in the countryside) are allowed one child per couple.

Except in special circumstances or real difficulties where the birth of a second child is approved, rural commune members are allowed one child per couple.

Giving birth to fewer but healthy children is important for improving the quality of the population of the Chinese nation. The relevant stipulations of the PRC's Marriage Law on instances where a man and woman are not allowed to marry shall be firmly enforced. Hospitals under county-level authorities or higher should gradually set up a section to provide eugenic information and outpatient services. Couples with hereditary diseases shall be persuaded not to bear children. It is necessary to strengthen work concerning maternity and child care, health care during the gestation period, the feeding of babies and early stage child education.

Article 3. Any of the following circumstances is considered "special circumstances" and "real difficulties." "Special circumstances" refer to:

1. The first child is declared deformed by group consultations of doctors at a medical department under the county-level authorities or higher, it will not be able to grow up as a normal laborer and its deformity is not caused by hereditary diseases.
2. One party of a remarried couple has children from the previous marriage and the other does not.
3. Couples who have been sterile for many years after marriage and have adopted a child, provided that the woman is 30 years of age or older.
4. Both parties of a couple are minority nationalities.
5. Both parties of a couple are returned overseas Chinese.

"Real difficulties" refer to:

1. After marriage the husband settles in with the family of an only daughter.
2. People who have long been living in sparsely populated mountain villages not blessed with adequate traffic facilities and favorable natural conditions.
3. Only one of three brothers or more is fertile.
4. The only son of a martyr.
5. One party of a couple has a first degree deformity.
6. Families which have only one son for three generations in a row.
7. Both parties of a couple are an only son and an only daughter.

The above-mentioned "special circumstances" are applicable to the entire province and the "real difficulties" are only applicable to the countryside.

People who fit any of the "special circumstances" and "real difficulties" may apply for approval for a second child. After confirmed by discussions of the masses, their applications will be referred to the neighborhood office or the people's commune for examination, approval and planned arrangements. There should be an interval of 4 years or more between the birth of the first and second child.

Under no circumstances is the birth of a third child allowed.

Chapter II: Rewards

Article 4. An additional 15 days of marriage leave shall be granted to both parties of a marriage who fit the requirements of late marriage. A woman who fits the requirements for deferred childbearing may have a 100-day maternity leave when she bears her first child. If effective birth control measures are taken and the couple concerned receives a "one-child-certificate," the woman can have maternity leave of from 4 to 6 months. Specific arrangements for the leave shall be made by the unit to which the woman belongs. Couples who are cadres, staff members and workers are paid as usual during their marriage and maternity leave. Their absence shall not affect their attendance records, performance evaluations, bonuses, wage adjustments or promotions. Couples who are rural commune members shall be given work points or equivalent amounts of money or grain as usual by the production team to which they belong.

Article 5. Couples who bear and raise only one child are considered one-child parents. Their children are considered only children.

Those who fit any of the following conditions are also considered one-child parents and only children:

1. Remarried couples who have only one child (one party of the couple has a child from the previous marriage and the other does not) and choose not to have a second child.
2. Couples who had two or more children but, because of deaths or other reasons, now have only one child and choose not to bear or adopt another.
3. Couples who have no children of their own but had adopted a child before the 1979 "regulations of Shanxi Province on planned parenthood work" of the former Shanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the child is under 14 years of age.
4. Couples who bear another child after their only children are dead and choose not to have any more.

No conditions other than those cited above shall be considered one-child parents or only children.

Article 6. Couples who have received "one-child certificates" are entitled to the following benefits:

1. From the month they receive a "one-child certificate," couples of state cadres, staff members, workers and urban residents are given monthly health subsidies of 5 yuan until the child is 14 years of age.
2. Depending on which form of the production responsibility system their production team practices, couples that are members of rural communes shall be given five work points or the cash equivalent every month by the production team as health subsidies for only children. Other reward methods such as lowering assigned output quotas may be adopted.

When both parties of a couple are cadres, staff members or workers (including the staff members and workers of collectively owned enterprises, the health subsidies are borne by the units to which the couples belong on a 50-50 basis. If one party of the couple is a cadre, staff member or worker and the other is a rural commune member or jobless urban resident, the health subsidies shall be borne entirely by the unit to which one party of the couple belongs. If both parties of a couple are neither cadres nor staff members or workers, the health subsidies shall be issued by local county or district planned parenthood departments on a temporary basis.

In both state-owned and collectively-owned enterprises, health subsidies shall be paid for by welfare funds of staff members and workers or the profits retained by the enterprises. In case of fund shortages, they may, with the approval of the financial departments at the corresponding level, draw money from management expenditures. In administrative units the health subsidies shall be paid for by welfare funds of staff members and workers. In case of fund shortages, they may draw money from expenditures on administration and other operating expenses. Health subsidies for the only children of urban residents awaiting work shall be paid for by the planned parenthood departments from their operating expenses. As for poor independent basic accounting units in rural areas with an annual income less than 50 yuan per capita, 50 percent of the health subsidies shall be borne by the state and the remaining 50 percent shared by state and local financial departments on a 50-50 basis.

2. Only children shall be given priority in being admitted into nurseries or kindergartens. In localities where conditions permit, these children shall be admitted entirely or partially free of charge. Medical departments shall classify only children as key health care recipients and conduct health check-ups for them on a regular basis. When only children are sick, they shall be given priority in registration, examination and hospitalization.
3. Other conditions being equal, only children shall be given priority in urban housing assignments and readjustments. In rural areas, priority shall be given to them in assigning residential areas.
4. Only children of rural commune members shall be given the basic adult grain ration.

5. Other conditions being equal, only children are given priority in being recruited as students or workers.

Article 7. Rural areas shall make active efforts to provide for the aged. Old people who cannot work any more and those whose only children are not around shall be well provided for. It shall be ensured that their living standards are not lower than the average living standards of the local commune members.

Article 8. If the husband settles in with the family of an only daughter after marriage, he is obligated to provide for the parents of both parties, enjoying the equal rights of and sharing equal responsibilities with other members of the production team.

Article 9. People's governments at all levels shall commend and reward units and individuals, including medical personnel and scientific and technical personnel, who have made outstanding contributions in planned parenthood work.

Chapter III: Restrictions

Article 10. Planned parenthood work should be carried out regularly with ideological education and contraceptive measures as the focus and with necessary economic and administrative measures as the supplement.

The following restrictions shall be applied to married couples who still do not practice planned parenthood after being educated several times:

1. With regard to those who are pregnant with the second child, the units or communes and brigades to which they belong should persuade them to take timely remedial measures. When the persuasion is ignored, a 20-percent deduction of the combined annual basic pay of a married couple shall be applied to cadres and staff members and workers; a 20-percent deduction of that year's total income of a married couple; or other corresponding economic measures shall be applied to rural commune members. If remedial measures are taken, the deducted money will be paid back.

2. On the unapproved birth of a second child (including a child who is given to others and a child who is adopted):

From the month the child is born or adopted till he is 7 years old, both parties of a married couple who are cadres, staff members and workers shall have 15 percent of their monthly pay deducted and they shall be deprived of the medical, material and other benefits granted to reasonable births. Maternity leave will be granted but without pay. Both parties of the married couple shall be deprived of one chance for future wage adjustments (those who have already been deprived of one chance for wage adjustments in the past or been demoted by one grade on the pay scale will not be affected in future wage adjustments).

From the month the child is born or adopted till he is 7 years old, both parties of a married couple who are rural commune members shall have 10 percent of their total annual workpoints deducted. If not, they shall be allotted less responsible plots or assigned higher output quotas, one of their private plots shall be

called back or the proportion of their produce to be retained by the collective shall be increased. In addition, 10 percent of their total annual income shall be deducted in the 2 years following the child's birth or adoption or other corresponding economic measures shall be taken to deal with them.

3. Those who are pregnant with the third child should take timely remedial measures. If they refuse to take remedial measures, both parties of a married couple who are cadres, staff members or workers shall have 30 percent of their total annual basic pay deducted; both parties of a married couple who are rural commune members shall have 30 percent of that year's total income deducted or they shall be dealt with with other corresponding economic measures. Once remedial measures are taken, the deducted money will be paid back.

4. On those who give birth to a third child (including a child who is given to others and a child who is adopted):

If both parties of a married couple are cadres, staff members or workers, they shall be demoted by one grade on the pay scale when the child is born or adopted; 10 percent of their monthly wages shall be deducted beginning the month the child is born or adopted till he is 14 years old; they shall be deprived of one future chance for wage adjustments and of all medical, material and other benefits granted to reasonable births; their maternity leave shall be granted without pay.

In the case of rural commune members, from the month the child is born or adopted till he is 14 years old, both parties of a married couple shall have 10 percent of their total annual workpoints deducted. Or, they shall be allotted less responsible plots and assigned higher output quotas; their private plots shall be called back; or their proportion of produce to be retained by the collective shall be increased. In addition, 20 percent of their total annual income shall be deducted in the 3 years after the child is born or adopted, or other corresponding economic measures will be taken to deal with them.

Those who give birth to more than three children (including children who are given to others or adopted) shall have another 5 percent of their wages (or workpoints or an equal amount of money) deducted for each child they bear or adopt and shall be deprived of another chance for wage adjustment.

5. After several efforts at persuasion, cadres, staff members and workers who still stubbornly refuse to give birth according to plans and whose offenses are serious and are very bad influences shall be given severe disciplinary or administrative punishment in addition to economic sanctions. Units authorized to approve such punishment are those at and above the county or regimental level.

6. The above-mentioned restrictions are applicable to urban self-employed industrialists and businessmen and urban residents who give birth to more than two children without approval.

The above-mentioned restrictive regulations are to be enforced: 1) by personnel, labor and wage departments of the units to which cadres, staff members and workers belong in accordance with the norms of cadre administration; 2) by the brigades of production teams to which rural commune members belong; and 3) by the neighborhood office to which urban self-employed industrialists and businessmen and urban residents belong.

The deducted wages and workpoints should be put into the welfare and public funds accounts of competent units or communes and brigades and be used as subsidies for planned parenthood work. They should be used exclusively for this purpose.

Article 11. To those who give birth to two or more children without approval, in urban areas no additional housing will be granted and in rural areas no additional land for house construction or additional private plots will be granted. Those who have difficulty in livelihood because of unapproved births or more children than they should have shall not be given subsidies. A married couple who gives birth to more than two children (including the second child) without approval shall not be recruited for 5 years. If they are contract workers, workers employed according to oral agreements, temporary workers or recruited workers from rural areas, they shall be dismissed. Those who have received a "one-child certificate" and give birth to a second child without approval shall have their "one-child certificate" called back, shall pay back within a limited period of time all the preferential payments they have received and shall be handled according to the regulations applied to those who give birth to a second child without approval.

Article 12. Concerning the units and departments which fail to fulfill their planned parenthood tasks, do not implement planned parenthood policy or regulations or do not register the births of children after they are born, the people's governments at all levels should investigate their leaders and, if necessary, mete out to them disciplinary punishment or economic sanction.

Those who attack or frame planned parenthood personnel should be strictly dealt with.

Units or individuals who practice fraud or issue false certificates should be criticized, educated or given disciplinary punishment in line with the seriousness of their offenses. Units authorized to approve punishment are those at and above the county or regimental level. It is necessary to expose in a timely manner and punish according to law those bad persons who damage planned parenthood work.

Chapter IV: Technical Guidance on Birth Control

Article 13. In carrying out planned parenthood work, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of emphasizing contraceptive methods and adopt various birth control measures to prevent pregnancy. All planned parenthood, scientific research, health and medical units should do a good job in giving guidance on birth control techniques and improve the quality of operations to ensure the safety of those who undergo such operations. It is necessary to intensify scientific research about planned parenthood and provide safe, effective, easy and economic contraceptives and contraceptive methods. Medical units should receive, examine and perform operations on those who are to undergo birth control operations or remedial measures on a priority basis. The necessary charges will be paid with the medical funds of the units to which cadres, staff members and workers belong and be paid with planned parenthood funds for urban residents and rural commune members.

Cadres, staff members and workers will be granted paid leave for sterilization operations as allowed by regulations. Rural commune members who take such leave will have their workpoints registered as usual or be paid with proper subsidies.

One party of a married couple which undergoes a sterilization operation and truly needs to be taken care of by the other party during the allowed sterilization operation leave should obtain a certificate from the hospital and be approved by the leaders of his or her unit. During the leave, cadres, staff members and workers will still be paid and their attendance records, evaluations and rewards will not be affected; rural commune members will have their workpoints registered as usual or be given proper subsidies.

Article 14. A one-child couple whose child dies after they receive a sterilization operation and who want to have another birth may receive anastomosis free of charge.

Chapter V: Other Provisions

Article 15. The practice of planned parenthood to control population growth totally conforms with the purpose of production responsibility systems in rural areas. Together with their efforts to establish and improve production responsibility system, rural areas should also establish and improve the planned parenthood responsibility system and attend to them simultaneously.

Article 16. All prefectures, municipalities and counties should handle problems concerning planned parenthood organs and their staffing in accordance with the "1982" document No 11 of the CPC Central Committee and the "1982" document No 37 of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee. All government departments, mass organizations, PLA units, establishments and enterprises and all culture, education, public health, scientific research, press, publication and nursery departments are responsible for publicizing and doing planned parenthood work. They should work in coordination to conscientiously implement this regulation.

Article 17. Practicing planned parenthood is an obligation of every citizen. Leading cadres at all levels and the masses of cadres, staff members and workers should act as examples and vanguards and take the lead in implementing the above-mentioned regulations.

Article 18. The planned parenthood regulations formulated by various localities and departments have played a positive role in controlling population growth. Cases already handled according to former regulations will not be handled again. Awards or restrictions given according to former regulations will still be effective. In the future, this regulation should be taken as the standard. Prefectures, municipalities and counties shall not formulate other regulations. However, when implementing these regulations, if some supplementary regulations are found necessary to handle special cases, they should submit the supplementary regulations to the provincial people's government for approval. Communes and brigades may formulate planned parenthood rules for peasants after mass discussions.

Article 19. This regulation is applicable to units stationed in Shanxi Province. PLA units stationed in Shanxi Province implement the regulations formulated by the PLA.

Article 20. This regulation is effective beginning 1 December 1982.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEBEI PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK CONFERENCE OPENS

HK221257 Shijiazhuang Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Summary] The Hebei provincial conference on planned parenthood work which the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government are jointly holding opened in Shijiazhuang yesterday morning. The opening ceremony was attended by leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Zhao Yimin, Ge Qi, Yang Naijun, Xu Ruilin, Han Qimin and Bai Yun; leading comrades of all prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees and district CPC committees of municipalities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government who are in charge of planned parenthood work; responsible persons of propaganda departments and relevant units at the provincial level; and representatives of some advanced units and advanced individuals in planned parenthood work, in all, some 800 people.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhao Yimin delivered the opening speech. He said: Over the past year, CPC committees and governments at all levels in our province have seriously implemented the instruction of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on further doing a good job in planned parenthood work and further strengthened leadership over it. The principal leading comrades at all levels of the party and the government have personally and vigorously grasped planned parenthood work. Comrades on the planned parenthood front have worked hard, public health and medical departments have made concerted efforts and party and CYL members, cadres and the masses have vigorously gone into action. Planned parenthood work in our province has taken a new turn." The population natural growth rate this year is less than last year. The province can basically fulfill this year's plan for population. A large number of advanced units and individuals have emerged.

Zhao Yimin said: "The main tasks of this conference are that we must regard the spirit of the 12th Party Congress as our guiding principle, further implement the instruction of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on planned parenthood work and convey and implement the spirit of the national conference on planned parenthood work and the spirit of the national conference on publicity of planned parenthood. We must sum up and examine the situation in planned parenthood work in our province, exchange experiences and commend the progressives. We must analyze the current situation in

planned partenthood work, define the strategic tasks and discuss and formulate the 1984 and 1985 plans for population in our province. We must study specific measures for doing current work."

Vice Governor Han Qimin conveyed the spirit of the national conference on planned parenthood work and of the national conference on the publicity of planned parenthood work.

CSO: 4005/278

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

JIANGXI HOLDS FAMILY PLANNING WORK MEETING

OW221251 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government recently held a provincial family planning work meeting. The meeting called on all localities to seriously implement the 1983 population plan and keep the province's natural population growth rate under 11 per thousand. The meeting also studied how to carry out the family planning propaganda month activities and made relevant arrangements. Wang Zhaorong, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor of Jiangxi, attended and addressed the meeting.

The meeting pointed out that in order to seriously implement the 1983 population plan, work must be done well in five respects:

1. We must proceed from reality in revising and implementing the annual population plan in accordance with the national population plan and make birth target and birth control measures cover every person concerned.
2. We must resolutely implement the policy of advocating one child per couple, strictly controlling second births and resolutely preventing additional births put forward by the central authorities. In 1993, the one child per couple rate should reach 60 percent in the province as a whole, 90 percent in cities and 80 percent in urban areas of counties and towns. The rate of couples with more than one child should be cut back to 10 percent in the province as a whole, to 2 percent in cities and to 5 percent in urban areas of counties and towns. At the same time, we should strictly adhere to policy and regulations in permitting women to bear a second child if a second birth is justified according to regulations.
3. We must seriously implement birth control measures.
4. Leading cadres of party and government organizations at all levels must conduct a general inspection of their respective organizations with regard to punishment and rewards. They must remove obstacles in resolutely imposing punishment or giving rewards in order to win the people's confidence.
5. We must establish and perfect the system of responsibility in family planning.

CSO: 4005/278

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XINJIANG PLANNED PARENTHOOD TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

HK160845 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Summary] Yesterday evening, the Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee and the Regional People's Government held a telephone conference to make arrangements for unfolding a "planned parenthood publicity month" drive in all places from 1983 New Year's Day to the spring festival. (Fu Wen), regional CPC Committee Standing Committee member and head of the "planned parenthood publicity month" leadership group, presided over the conference. (Lin Xi), deputy director of the propaganda department of the regional CPC committee and deputy of the "publicity month" leadership group, read the main points of the regional plan for unfolding the "planning parenthood publicity month" drive.

Janabil, regional CPC committee deputy secretary and regional vice chairman, spoke at the telephone conference. He said: "Carrying out planned parenthood is a basic policy of our state and has a bearing on our four modernizations, the increase in our annual total industrial and agricultural output value by four times and the increase in people's income by 100 percent by the end of this century, prosperity of our nation and health and happiness of our descendants. CPC committees at all levels must deepen their understanding and grasp planned parenthood as well as they do production, to ensure that they will grasp both simultaneously, to make population growth suit the economic development and to promote the four modernizations."

Janabil pointed out: "At present, planned parenthood work is mainly carried out among Han people. Therefore, it is essential first to lay stress on conducting publicity to Han people. Moreover, it is also necessary to conduct publicity in a planned way to minority-nationality people. We must lay stress on publicizing Comrade Hu Yaobang's statement in the report to the 12th Party Congress that planned parenthood is a basic policy of our state. We must publicize in depth the spirit of the relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the region. Urban areas must emphasize publicizing that each couple should have only one child and rural and pastoral areas must emphasize publicizing that the third birth should be curbed. We must publicize to minority nationalities the significance of the necessity of carrying out planned parenthood with the overall situation of the state taken into account, but we can relax the policy where appropriate."

Janabil emphatically said: "Doing well in unfolding the 'planned parenthood publicity month' drive is a bounden duty of CPC committees at all levels. In particular, the propaganda departments of the CPC committees must grasp it firmly and well as a major task. In close coordination with each other, all relevant departments must organize all propaganda forces and use all means of propaganda, to publicize in lively and popular forms the important policy decision of the CPC committee on planned parenthood and to publicize the principle, policy and measures on planned parenthood, to make them known to every household and everyone. We must gradually establish a new social custom of regarding carrying out of planned parenthood as glorious."

Those attending the telephone conference were responsible comrades of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties, the Urumqi PLA units, the production and construction corps and relevant departments of the region.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ZHEJIANG STRESSES PUBLICIZING FAMILY PLANNING

OW211101 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 82 p 3

[Excerpts] The propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee and eight other units jointly issued a circular on 6 December, calling for carrying out family-planning publicity month activities in the county's urban and rural areas during the 1983 New Year's Day and spring festival period. The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government call on the various localities to effectively carry out such activities according to the arrangements made by the national conference on family-planning publicity in order to further raise the cadres' and people's consciousness in practicing family planning, to check the tendency of the birth rate rising again in our province and to lay a solid foundation for keeping the population growth rate under 1.1 percent in 1983. To this end, the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government issue the following circular:

1. Carrying out family-planning publicity month activities is part of the effort to publicize the guidelines laid down by the 12th Party Congress. The main content of the publicity month is that "family planning is a basic policy of our state," as laid down by the 12th Party Congress. The stress of this publicity should be put on the rural areas. The broad masses should be made to understand family planning as a basic policy of our state and the policy and principle of favoring one child per couple, keeping second childbirths under strict control and resolutely stopping third childbirths.
2. It is necessary to mobilize all social forces and to use all propaganda media to vigorously carry out educational and propaganda activities. During the publicity month we should concentrate our time and energies on preparing public opinion and building up momentum for family planning. Through extensive publicity, public opinion should be prepared to have everyone practice family planning, to foster a new social practice with people regarding it an honor to practice family planning and to create a new situation with family planning work being done regularly.
3. It is necessary to conscientiously implement the policy of putting prevention in first place and to carry out various birth control measures in order to consolidate the achievements made in this regard. The rate of obtaining one-child certificates should be raised again by more than 10 percent.

Women of fertility age who have already borne a child should use the intra-uterine device of their own accord. At least one-third of the husbands or wives in the rural areas with more than two children who should undergo vasectomies or oviduct ligations should do so. They should undergo such operations this winter or before the end of next year. Remedial measures should generally be taken for those who become pregnant outside of their plans. The late-marriage rate should exceed 50 percent, 75 percent of 85 percent according to the requirements for different categories of people.

4. Party committees and governments at various levels should effectively strengthen their leadership, make overall arrangements and conscientiously organize several checkups in this regard.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ASSESSMENT OF NOVEL WRITING NOTED

HK171230 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 82 p 5

[Commentator's article: "Wishing Prosperity and Progress to Novels"]

[Text] The work of choosing the winners of the first Mao Dun Literature Prize (for full-length novels) has been successfully completed. The winning novels are: "Xu Mao and His Daughters," "The East," "Li Zicheng" Part Two, "Song of a General," "Spring in Winter," and "Lotus Town." We extend our warmest congratulations to the winning authors, and our sincere tribute toward all the hardworking novelists and editors, publishers and critics.

Since the liberation of the whole country, novels have scored great achievements, and many excellent works have appeared. Over the last few years, a gratifying situation has appeared in the field of full-length works, which have been flourishing more each day. More and more novels have been written--nearly 100 in 1980 and over 100 in 1981, over twice the greatest number produced in one year before the 10 years of internal disorder (32 were produced in 1958). The topics have constantly broadened, and there have been breakthroughs from the point of view of the authors' observation and understanding of life. Styles and modes of expression have also become richer and more varied. In particular, a lot of middle-aged and young writers have joined the ranks of novelists. Either by using their skills to describe historical figures and events, or by making initial attempts to turn their talents to reflecting the real life of the contemporary era, they have brought great vigor to the field of novel writing. The present situation of this writing and its future prospects are gratifying.

Novels have always enjoyed wide readership. When they are not busy at work or labor, people love to read novels, and enjoy deriving ideological, inspiration and lessons from them, experiencing the beauty of life, people and art. Over the last few years the standard of novels has generally risen and their influence on readers constantly widened. But we should also realize that as yet not too many of them are of a standard high enough to tug at people's heart-strings or excite an enthusiastic reaction in society. In order to possess socialist spirit, and provide spiritual nourishment, literature and art must be of a certain quantity, but more attention must be paid to quality; if a work is to produce more widespread, profound and longlasting influence among its readers it must rely on quality. For this reason, the further improvement of the ideological standard and artistic quality of novels is quite a pressing task.

Novels have great capacity, and can describe life in a relatively broad, profound and detailed manner; they are able to describe the changes in an era. We must exploit the special characteristics of novels, positively reflect our rich, varied age, and work hard to express life's complicated contradictions and struggles. It should be said that novels at present are relatively weak in this respect. It is already 4 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and great and profound changes have taken place, from the rural areas to the cities, on all battlefronts, and in all areas. However, these profound changes have not yet found sufficient reflection in novels. The vicissitudes and victories of the socialist cause since the founding of the state, and the fighting spirit and great strength of the masses of the people cannot yet be said to have been richly or profoundly summed up in art. Of course, novels cannot be as acute or immediate as short stories, but this does not in the least mean that they have to remain at a distance from real life; they are perfectly able to give vivid and immediate descriptions of problems and people's struggles in contemporary society, and arouse the sympathy of their readers. Lenin praised Gorky's work "Mother" for being a book exceptionally in keeping with the times, concerning works written about the revolutionary struggle led by the party after the "May 4th" movement, more and better works must be written; this type of work has great significance to educating the younger generation in the communist spirit and revolutionary tradition, a significance which cannot be ignored. Works on historical and other themes are all needed by the masses. We must definitely uphold the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom, and encourage diversification of themes and styles. However, we hope that novels will come closer to our age, and to the contemporary life of the people. Of course, whether they express contemporary or historical life, all works must be lit with the spirit of the present era; their authors must have courage, a spirit of exploration, and deep insight, so as to dig deep into life and make new discoveries about it, thus achieving a certain degree of depth.

To reflect the age with a certain depth, attention should be paid to the portrayal of types. A realist novel of genuine excellence should portray 1, several or even 10 or 20 typical characters which possess both the quality of the age and their own individual character. Summing up the basic experience of realist literature, Engels many times stressed the importance of portraying typical characters. The older generations of proletarian writers, Gorkiy, Lu Xun and Mao Dun, also always took seriously the use of types, and left behind a valuable store of creative experience and theoretical wealth. In his later years, Mao Dun, when talking with authors of mid- and full-length novels, pointed out: "The characters which form in an author's mind are not the description of one particular person, but a combination of many people; only by synthesizing many people of similar character and forming this synthesis into a person can we create a typical character of significance. Moreover, if a character is to form in the writer's mind into a vivid, lifelike image, it must be a typical character." Mao Dun's words still have guiding significance today. Over the past few years, there have appeared some moving typical figures, but not very many. The evils of generalization and the use of stereotypes seem to be more marked in full- than in mid-length novels.

"The Mao Dun Literature Prize," as entrusted by Mao Dun on his deathbed, is a prize bearing his name, established by the Presidium of the Chinese Writers' Association and bestowed by it on the most excellent novels in the whole country. Mao Dun was a master of the novel, who has bequeathed a valuable legacy to our country's novels, and placed great hopes on their future prosperity. This is the first time the awards have been made; they must continue to be made in the future. The bestowal of awards is an encouragement for good works, and its aim lies in promoting the appearance of even more of them. We believe that, guided by the principles of literature serving the people and socialism, and letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, our country's novels are bound to undergo great development in the future.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CHANGES IN TIBET'S GYANGZE NOTED

HK140926 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 49, 6 Dec 82 pp 21-24

[Article by "Our" correspondent Jing Wei: "Tibet: An Inside View (III)--Changes in Gyangze"]

[Text] [Editor's note] This is the third part of a series on Tibet. Part One and Part Two appeared separately in issues No 47 and 48. [end editor's note]

Is this Gyangze? I felt quite disappointed when I first saw the "city," one of the largest in Tibet.

The difficulty of travelling more than 400 kilometres from Lhasa, winding over the 5,300-metre-high Xoggu La Mountain pass and crossing the turbulent Yarlung Zangbu River, was rewarded only by the sight of a rural town without tall buildings, shopping centres or even a paved road! What met our eyes were fields dotted with houses and water rippling along in ditches lining gravel roads.

Several days later, however, my impression of Gyangze was totally changed. The achievements of the less than 50,000 Gyangze people living on the plateau 4,000 metres above sea level are remarkable.

Modern Conveniences

Running water and electric lights are musts for modern cities. But it was not until the year after the "gang of four" was overthrown that the citizens of this ancient county town plugged in their first electric appliances. Before 1977 oil lamps or candles lit their homes.

Running water was not available until last year. Prior to obtaining this "luxury," people collected water from the roadside ditches or the few nearby wells. In winter, when the ditch water turned to solid ice, they had to carry water more than 2 kilometres from the Nyang River. Last year, the Gyangze county government spent 450,000 yuan in building a water works which now pipes purified water to every corner of the town.

Three Big Projects

In the past few years, Gyangze has undertaken three capital construction projects--the building of a hydropower station and a canal and the utilization of the Nyang River. They might be ordinary projects to counties with a large population and ample material conditions. But, for this sparsely populated, poorly funded plateau town, they are extraordinary.

The hydropower station project includes a 10-plus kilometre ditch which diverts Nyang River water to the top of a mountain west of the town. The head of water thus formed is exploited to generate electricity. With a total installed capacity of 1,000 kw, the station is not only able to supply electricity to residences but also the county's factories and hospital and to its farmland irrigation system. It has eased the previous fuel shortage. With electricity, Gyangze's industry, handicrafts and sidelines have surged ahead.

The 56-kilometre-long canal under construction will divert the hydropower station's tail waters to ease the chronic drought of the mountainous areas, where one-third of the county's population lives. A 31-kilometre section that winds through the precipitous mountains has been completed.

The rolling water of the Nyang River is firmly directed along a planned course, contained between wide stone embankments. Although the old river bed is partially planted with high-land barley or saplings, for the most part it remains blanketed with rocks and stones. According to the local senior citizens, in the past the river often overflowed, and the whole town of Gyangze was almost washed away in 1954. Now the embankments have stabilized the river's course and not a single patch of field or village has been flooded in recent years.

The 100-kilometre Nyang River is a tributary of the Yarlung Zangbu River. The county planning commission expects to reclaim 3,300 hectares of land from the old river bed which runs 39 kilometres through Gyangze County. Once planted with trees and forage grass, it will rapidly become the county's largest forest farm and a pastureland of a considerable acreage, according to the commission.

New Living Quarters

Like other parts of Tibet, Gyangze has experienced a house-building boom since 1980. During 1980 and 1981, a total of 8,168 new rooms were built, an average of one for each of the county's 8,149 households. This is unprecedented in Gyangze's history.

An Nan, 56, of the No 2 production team of the Zongdui commune has a family of eight living in new quarters in the eastern section of the town. Their main courtyard is lined with five spacious rooms with rows of glass windows looking out over a beautiful garden. The secondary courtyard serves as an animal shed for the family's milch cows and goats.

While his wife served highland barley wine, An Nan explained: "Our standard of living has improved a lot in the last few years, thanks to general secretary Hu Yaobang's inspection tour of Tibet."

Dawaciren, 66, of the No 3 team built his two-storied bungalow last year, with bedrooms on the second floor and animal sheds and poultry coops on the ground floor and in the courtyard. Offering his visitors buttered tea, he described his life as "vastly improved." "Last year the team paid me quite a sum for my work. Even after deductions for grain rations for the five of us and for the feed for two horses and three milch cows, I still made 200 yuan in cash. And my sideline business earned me another 500 yuan."

Rapid Changes in Two Years

Another sign of prosperity is that an increasing number of Gyangze people are buying new clothes and furniture. Bicycles, wristwatches, cassette recorders and other goods considered luxuries in the past are sold out quickly after they arrive in the county's department store.

"The government's new policies have made people's lives easier and promoted the development of production," explained Cidun, deputy director of the general office under the county party committee. County planning commission figures indicate that Gyangze's rapid development in the last two years is higher than the average rate for the Tibet Autonomous Region as a whole (see table).

Item	Year		Growth rate (percent)
Gross output value (yuan)	1979 9,991,000	1981 18,014,000	80.3
Total grain and edible oil output (ton)	19,362	28,886	49
Average per-capita income of peasants and herdsmen (yuan)	127.2	241	89
Average per-capita grain ration for peasants and herdsmen (kilogramme)	250	457	80.3

The state has raised the purchasing price for grain. With increased output of grain, the peasants tremendously boosted their income. The government exempts Tibet from the agricultural tax. It also provides Tibet's peasants with free insecticides and low-priced chemical fertilizer and diesel oil for agricultural purposes. In 1981, the state spent 950,000 yuan on subsidies for these three items in Gyangze.

"Now our county has more than enough grain and the peasants actually lined up to sell their grain last year. But stock breeding has not grown as quickly, so we are still short of butter, meat and fur. Measures are being taken to stimulate stock breeding," said head of the county government's agriculture and livestock department.

Good Leadership

"Our county party committee is pretty good," was a common sentiment among the people in connection with the improvement of the county's living standards.

The new county party committee headed by Pingcuo (Tibetan nationality) was formed in 1980. Seven of its 10 standing committee members are Tibetan, and the rest include one deputy secretary and two members.

Party secretary Pingcuo, 40, is known as a "man of action." Before coming to Gyangze, he was a district party secretary of a mountainous area which was once one of the most serious drought-plagued areas in the Xigaze region. A local saying describes it as a place where "rain made it a granary while drought drove people to flee from famine." After he was appointed district secretary in 1973, Pingcuo tramped over almost all the mountains in the district looking for water resources. Eventually, having drawn up a plan for a water conservancy project, he worked and lived with the peasants for two years to carry it out. They built or expanded five reservoirs and tapped 12 underground springs, thus increasing the district's irrigated area by 25 percent.

After he was transferred to Gyangze in 1976, he took charge of its three big projects. His outstanding management abilities raised his prestige among the people.

He attributed Gyangze's fast development over the last two years mainly to the party's policy "which, to the great satisfaction of the people, has mobilized their initiative." He also said, "The county party committee has concentrated on two issues over the last few years. One is to conscientiously carry out the party's policies for Tibet and the other is to spread scientific farming."

--functions of policies. In the last two years, the county has introduced different forms of production responsibility system on the basis of experiments and investigations and in accordance with the conditions in different communes and brigades. It also solicited opinions from the commune members. This has eliminated such absolute equalitarian practices as "everybody receiving the same remuneration irrespective of how much one does," and has thus effectively mobilized the peasants' and herdsmen's enthusiasm for production.

The county party committee has carried out the party Central Committee's policies on improving Tibetan people's living standards, such as exempting the people of Tibet from all taxes on agricultural production, stock breeding and handicrafts.

In line with the Central Committee directives, the county authorities also abolished all forms of assignments to production teams, encouraged the peasants to diversify their economy and develop family sideline occupations, expanded private plots and increased the number of animals owned by individual households. As a result, private plots now account for 20 per cent of the county's cultivated land, an 8-fold increase over 1979 (up from 221 to 1,764 hectares). The number of privately owned livestock increased from 17,321 to 50,544 head and is now 15 per cent of the county's livestock.

--scientific farming. Gyangze is one of the principal grain producing areas in Tibet. But, as it is 4,000 metres above sea level, its crops are greatly influenced by cold weather. "Without scientific farming," said 48-year-old Wang Yushan, head of the county agriculture and livestock department, "increasing agricultural production in this place would be out of the question."

Wang, a cadre of the Han Nationality who came to Tibet in 1960, worked for many years at the Gyangze Agricultural Scientific Research Institute. He was later transferred to his present position to give scientific guidance to farming.

"Based on geographical conditions and years of practical experiences, we have developed eight guidelines for agricultural production which have already been spread throughout the county," he said.

These were: Determine the best planting time for each different crop; choose good strains suitable for Gyangze; use chemical fertilizer rationally and replace topdressing with ground fertilizer; weed regularly, encourage crop rotation; make full use of farm machinery; prevent and control plant diseases and insect pests; and [word indistinct] field management.

The scientific determination of planting times has helped prevent crop loss due to frost. Scientific farming has also increased the amount of good strains in use from 30 per cent in 1979 to 70 per cent today and raised the efficiency of chemical fertilizer. Regular weeding contributed to increasing the locality's grain output by 5,000 tons a year.

Representatives to the agricultural and stock breeding work conference of the Tibet Autonomous Region last June were impressed with Gyangze's experience. Many expressed interest in using Gyangze's findings in combination with their local conditions.

CSO: 4000/44

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

TIANJIN: LITERARY, ART WORKERS URGED TO SERVE SOCIALISM

SK141233 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 82 [no page number given]

[Commentator's article: "A Glorious Duty for Literary and Art Workers"]

[Text] Since the successful conclusion of the 12th National CPC Congress, which had a great historical significance, the masses of literary and art workers of our municipality, having conscientiously studied and thoroughly understood the guidelines of the congress, have been thinking, in line with the reality of their ideology and work, of ways to open up a new situation in the literary and art work with the guidelines of the congress.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his opening address to the 12th CPC Congress: "To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China, blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics--this is the basic conclusion we have reached in summing up the long historical experience." This is an important guiding ideology for us to understand the guidelines of the congress. To fulfill the task set forth by the congress is an arduous course and a profound transformation. In order to more deeply reflect China's revolution and construction, literary and art works are bound to involve an issue: The Communist Party of China, the Chinese working class and the Chinese people create a new life with their creative labor and build socialism of Chinese style. The party is leading the people throughout the country to strive for a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The magnificent and colorful real life has provided extremely rich materials for writers and artists to create, enabling them to exercise their abilities. The current problem is that our literary and art workers should follow the program and the objective set forth by the 12th CPC Congress to profoundly reflect this transformation with soaring enthusiasm and vigorous creative spirit, produce more good works and devote their wisdom to enable the literary and art work to play its role in promoting the socialist spiritual civilization. This is a glorious and yet arduous task for the masses of literary and art workers of our municipality.

Life is the source of creation. Literary and art workers should go deep into life if they are to create a new situation in the literary and art circles. Since the party's Third Plenary Session, thanks to the CPC Central Committee which implemented a series of correct policies, the masses of

workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres have emancipated their minds, boosted their enthusiasm and engaged in creative labor with a new mental attitude, thus working many miracles. Particularly under the encouragement of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, new people and new things have kept on emerging recently. Take a few projects under construction, for example. The project to divert Luan He water to Tianjin is a new chapter in the annals of water conservancy projects. Thousands upon thousands of civilian workers, PLA soldiers and voluntary laborers have shown in their labor a brand-new mental outlook and new people-to-people relations, which glisten with the brilliance of communism. They are indeed respectable. In addition, the main construction of the Shiyijing road overpass was completed ahead of schedule. Since the founding of the PRC, never has Tianjin built so many houses with so quick a speed as it did in the past few years. In this year alone, it will complete 3 million square meters of housing. Tianjin's appearance is changing every year. Our writers and artists should go to the torrents of the life of constructors to catch the things that glisten with the brilliance of communism and, through their own creative labor, create the images of a number of socialist-minded new people and express the noble character that the masses of workers, peasants, PLA soldiers, intellectuals and cadres have shown in their selfless labor for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and for achieving the quadrupling goal by the end of this century.

Like the material civilization, the spiritual civilization cannot be built with words alone. We should rely on the diligent work of a great number of fine writers, critics, painters, musicians, directors, actors, editors and journalists to create fine novels, movies, operas, music and fine art works. We should note that, generally speaking, literary and art workers now have more ease of mind and more confidence in their work. Nowadays we praise fine works and, toward bad ones, we offer nothing but criticism. Besides, writers are allowed to air their different views against criticism. No writers will be punished, nor expelled from the party, still less given a label simply because of certain poor works. The party and the people ardently hope that writers and artists will produce more and more works to reflect this great era. As long as our writers and artists are loyal to the party and the people and enthusiastically serve socialism and the people, they will certainly be respected and loved by the people and their works will be warmly welcomed and acclaimed. A Ping opera "The Daughter Has Grown Up," which was praised by the audience as "having a good script, a good director and good performers" and which has been staged in our municipality and other places more than 100 times to capacity audiences, is a vivid example.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has always urged that CYL cadres should discuss major issues and manage their own lines of work. This urge of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's is also very applicable to writers and artists. Literary and art workers should be sensitive to the major issues of the party, the state and the people, show concern for them and embody their concern in their own work by producing good works and contribute to creating a new situation in the literary and art work. Only by so doing, will they feel no qualms toward our era.

CSO: 4005/278

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEBEI RADIO COMMENTS ON WORK CONCERNING WOMEN

HK141019 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Station "contributing commentator's" [Teyue Pinglunyuan 3676 4766 6097 6158 0765] article "Looking After and Educating Women and Children Is the Bounden Duty of Women's Federations"]

[Text] Looking after and educating women and children is the bounden duty of women's federations. At present, due to traditional prejudice, many women are often not valued, protected and educated as they should be. Women are often discriminated against and beaten and baby girls are often abandoned and cruelly injured or killed. Due to traditional prejudice and historical reasons, women still have in their minds the feudal ideology of treatment of females as inferior to males and their scientific and cultural levels are relatively low. This directly affects the cultivation of the younger generation. Therefore, thoroughly emancipating women is an extremely glorious and arduous task and is urgently necessary for building two civilizations.

How can we accomplish the tasks of looking after and educating women and children? First of all, cadres of women's federations must strengthen study, study politics, professions, laws and science and knowledge in respect of women and children, enhance their level of understanding policies and their ability to deal with problems and make themselves revolutionized, more educated and professional as quickly as possible. They must dare to adhere to principle and promote justice for women. They must work enthusiastically and with initiative and handle matters which are put before them and which they see and hear. They must thoroughly handle problems even if people do not complain of these problems. They must go deep among the masses to conduct investigation and study and solve problems which have just emerged, to avoid and reduce the sufferings of women and children. It is necessary to use positive and negative typical examples to universally publicize tendentious problems. It is essential to universally conduct education in long-term communist ideals, morality, the elimination of superstition, science and knowledge so as to enable women to become people of a new type who have ideals, morality and culture and abide by discipline.

CSO: 4005/278

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CIVIL AFFAIRS MINISTRY CIRCULAR ON POOR FAMILIES

OW170957 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0441 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Civil Affairs recently issued a circular calling on various localities to conduct a general survey and registration of all households enjoying the five guarantees of food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses in China's rural areas in order to improve work for those households.

The circular says: Since the convocation of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party's various principles and policies for rural areas have been implemented and the living conditions of peasants have significantly improved. This has created favorable conditions for further improving the work for the households entitled to the five guarantees. Currently, the general situation of work for these households is good. However, due to influence by "leftist" ideology for a long period and other reasons, the evaluation of households entitled to the five guarantees has not been conducted in many places for quite a few years. The state no longer has a clear picture of how many households are so entitled. Some households which ought to be entitled to the five guarantees are not given them. In a number of places, appropriate measures have not been taken, following the change in production management and the form of distribution in the rural areas. As a result, the living conditions for some households entitled to the five guarantees are not being protected.

The circular called on various localities to implement supply measures to every household after completion of the general survey and evaluation. The standard of supply for the households entitled to the five guarantees should be at least equal to the actual standard of living of local commune members and may be decided by the authorities in various places according to the actual local situation.

As to the urgent problems in some households entitled to the five guarantees, such as damaged or leaking houses, inadequate grain supply, shortage of clothing and bedding, no money to pay medical expenses and lack of assistance in their daily life, efforts should be made to give them immediate help in order to solve their problems.

CSO: 4005/285

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON WORTH OF CAVE DWELLINGS

HK291152 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Cave Dwellings Still Have Vitality"]

[Text] The dispatch entitled "Call Spring for the 'Cold Caves'" carried in today's RENMIN RIBAO has put forward an important question: What kind of attitude should we adopt toward the caves that have been passed on from generation to generation in the loess plateau? Must we negate them or further transform and improve them? This problem has great immediate significance to the building of rural housing.

Caves are a creation of the laboring class of Chinese people. For centuries, caves have been a condition which the people living in the loess plateau depended on for their living. A cave is an important component part in immature soil construction. It has its characteristic style and advantages: it does not spoil the surface features of land or occupy cultivatable land, but utilizes the loess resources according to the terrain and has its dwelling spaces underground. Moreover, caves have the advantage of heat preservation and insulation, are warm in winter and cool in summer, are easy to construct and are cheap, there is no need to burn the land to build and no transportation is needed for transporting other construction materials. Caves can also save energy resources, funds and construction materials.

It is precisely because of these advantages that the inhabitants of loess caves have aroused the attention of construction circles and have attracted the attention of more and more people throughout the world. The comrades of an immature soil building research group of the China Building Society went deep into rural areas to make investigation and to help the peasants innovate and transform their caves. Their work is worth praising.

Along with the implementation of the party's economic policies in rural areas, the peasants are getting richer each year. The problem of building houses in rural areas is an important matter at present. It is necessary for all localities to proceed from the practice of rural areas and solve the problem of building houses in rural areas according to local conditions. The concerned departments of building and construction materials of the loess plateau

area must place the building, innovation and transformation of caves in a certain position and regard it as an important work of improving the life of the rural inhabitants there. Caves are one of the traditional buildings of our nation. We must not regard them as rustic and unrealistically seek to build new houses on land or destroy the caves for the purpose of building houses on the surface. In fact, if you take a look around these caves, you will discover that these caves are very nicely built and they are by no means inferior to the structure of the houses built with bricks and tile. Even if houses are better than caves, they occupy a large quantity of land and need many construction materials. What is more important, on the 600,000 square km of land on the middle and upper reaches of Huanghe River, there are still 40 million people dwelling in caves. If we divorce from reality and insist on replacing caves with houses, we will not only waste money and manpower, but in addition, it would be impossible to realize this in a short period of time.

Up to the present time, caves still have strong vitality. We hope that the concerned building and construction materials departments will proceed from the practice of loess plateau, actively make research in caves and adopt practical measures to innovate and transform the caves and develop its strong points to offset its weak points, so that it can be further improved on the present basis and can better serve the dwelling condition of the people.

CSO: 4005/278

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YANG JINGREN URGES UNITY OF NATIONALITIES

OW221219 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] A solicitation for articles of unity of nationalities from throughout the country, sponsored by the Ministry of Radio and Television and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, is going on in depth. The first plenary session of the selection committee was held at the Nationalities Cultural Palace on the morning of 18 December.

Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, said at the meeting: The present solicitation for articles on unity of nationalities from throughout the country is very necessary and timely. We should give wide publicity to, and implement, the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the party's policies concerning nationalities, promote great unity among various nationalities and contribute to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

Comrade Ma Qingxiong, vice minister of radio and television and chairman of the selection committee, presided over the meeting and reported on progress in the quest for articles.

He said: We have already received about 900 newsletters, features and articles from contributors in 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in China. Some contributions, after being broadcast, have evoked intense repercussions among the listeners.

The members of the selection committee present at the meeting urged people in all walks of life to write to them or make contributions to further deepen the search for articles.

CSO: 4005/278

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LU DINGYI DISCUSSES VALUE OF INTELLECTUALS

HK210351 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Lu Dingyi [7120 1353 0001]: "The Whole Party Should Know the Importance of Scientific and Technical Knowledge and of Intellectuals"--excerpts from a speech made during the Fifth Session of the Fifth CPPCC National Congress]

[Text] I have recently visited Comrade Sun Yefang. He is seriously ill now. After liberation, he was all along taken as "right-deviationist." During the "Cultural Revolution," he was even labeled a "revisionist." His case was redressed only after the smashing of the "gang of four." His economic theory has now been successfully confirmed by the party Central Committee.

His theory has refuted a doctrine prevailing in economic circles in the Soviet Union: that is "the bigger the base, the lower the rate of economic development will be." The so-called practice of "tapping potential"--potential of outdated machines, is a typical reflection of such a doctrine in our country. Tapping potential is possible, but after all, there is a limit to such potential. There will be no high speed of economic development unless new technology is progressively recommended and technical transformation is constantly carried out. To this end, first of all, intellectuals must be respected and trusted and moreover, cadres and party members must study knowledge of science, technology and management. Neither can be ignored.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee set right out political and ideological line. The sixth plenary session solved certain questions in the history of the party. The 12th NPC worked out our party's new program and constitution. The current session of the NPC will approve the new state constitution and the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The key points will cover technical transformation and the question of intellectuals.

Reviewing our party's history, I find that after the founding of the CPC, efforts were mainly exerted in mass work in the rural areas, work among students, workers and the urban poor. At that time, on the question of cooperation between the CPC and the KMT, there was struggle within the party, a struggle first against Zhang Guotao (who opposed the cooperation), and then against Chen Duxiu and Peng Shuzhi (because of their capitulationism in the

party's united front). Chen Duxiu had no idea of the importance of war in revolutionary struggle, so he objected to Comrade Zhu De joining the party. This is why he could achieve no success but only failure.

After the KMT betrayal of the revolution, the center of the revolutionary movement moved to countryside. The main form of the revolution became peasant war under the leadership of the party. After the party's activities shifted from cities to the rural areas, three types of people came up within the party. The first type of people were founders of the Red Army and the Soviet base areas, and almost all of them were revolutionary intellectuals. Uniting themselves with the peasants, they established peasant associations, government and armed forces. They rendered outstanding service in this aspect of work. However, many of them became victims of or were toppled by Wang Ming's line. The only survivor was Liu Zhidan, who was rescued by the Central Red Army led by Comrade Mao Zedong. If he had not been rescued, the Red Army would have lost its last foothold. Another type of people was Wang Ming's dogmatic clique. They regarded peasants as backward and wavering politically as they belonged to the petty bourgeoisie. "There is no Marxism in a mountain valley;" the party had to seize big cities, where there were workers. The party and army should be developed among the workers. They also held that the Chinese party was a peasant party and a party of petty bourgeoisie, and that only they themselves were "hundred percent Bol'shevists." The third type of people were those wavering between the two mentioned above. The Chinese revolution could win progressive victories one after another only when Wang Ming was repudiated.

Following the basic completion of the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce in 1956, the central task of the whole party was to build socialism by uniting with workers, peasants and even intellectuals. On the question of whether or not to unite with intellectuals, there were two diametrically opposed views within the party. One kind of person, including Premier Zhou, Chen Yi, Nie Rongzhen, Wang Zhen and other comrades, attached importance to and were able to unite with intellectuals. Another kind of person were those of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, were of the view that intellectuals were part of the bourgeoisie, the "stinking ninth category" and even the enemy, and maintained that "the more knowledge one has, the more reactionary one is," so intellectuals had to be brought down. Some other people were between these two kinds of persons. As for myself, I committed a number of "leftist" errors in dealing with the question of intellectuals, but I also proposed the correct viewpoint of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." The perniciousness of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing manifested itself in every field during the "Cultural Revolution". They have been knocked down, but their influence remains to be cleared away. Now, there exists a view which states that "intellectuals have flown sky-high," and that "intellectuals have become cocky again." Many of our comrades still fail to realize the pernicious effects of such a statement and its harmfulness to the building of socialism. A great number of cadres with peasant background feel it easy to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, but find it difficult to identify themselves with intellectuals, and it is more difficult for them to master knowledge. However, without intellectuals and without knowledge of science and technology, it will

be impossible to make a success of economic construction, and it will be difficult to "quadruple." Not only should we draw lessons from Lin Biao and Jiang Qing's hostility toward knowledge and intellectuals, but we should also act in a diametrically opposed way. The statement that "intellectuals have now flown sky-high" comes from the similar viewpoint among cadres within the party.

Compared with intellectuals of developed capitalist countries, intellectuals of China have undergone a completely different experience. Right from 1927-1937, the time of the white terror, the party organizations in the white areas were practically destroyed by the KMT fascist policy of "better to kill one thousand by mistake than to spare a single one" and by the Wang Ming line within the party. In 1935, Li Zhusheng and Sheng Zhongliang betrayed the revolution. This led to complete destruction from central bureau to every branch of our party's organ in Shanghai. Consequently, there was no party organization in Shanghai for 2 to 3 years. At this juncture, a new force suddenly came to the fore. They were a group of non-party communists represented by Song Qingling, He Xiangning, Lu Xun, Shen Junru, Zou Taofen and Tao Xingzhi, who publicized communist viewpoints and world outlook. They rendered marvelous service to the revolution. This fact also indicates that the majority of the Chinese intellectuals (and not only party members) have realized that only communism can save China.

After the victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949, the number of Chinese intellectuals who fled abroad was very small as compared with those of Russian intellectuals. On the contrary, a great deal of overseas intellectuals returned to work for the people's government.

During the "Cultural Revolution," almost all intellectuals including teachers in primary schools were repressed and suffered wrongs. After their cases were rehabilitated, most of them never uttered a word of complaint and rose again to serve the people.

Intellectuals like this cannot be found anywhere else in the world. They ought to be respected and trusted and should never again be discriminated against.

At present, instances of slapping labels on intellectuals or using the big [words indistinct] are rare. However, instances of brushing aside their (correct) opinions can be often seen. Apparently, in many places, when intellectuals put forward their opinions or suggestions, leaders ask them whether or not they want the leadership of the CPC. If they say yes, then they are told "you must listen to me" and no different opinion is allowed.

Regarding the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, this is a matter that the whole party and the people of the whole country as well should all do.

If our party and our cadres, not following the examples of Chen Duxiu, Wang Ming, Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, can successfully unite with intellectuals, then we will surely succeed in socialist construction and will be able to do so more quickly. There will be hope for our country's prosperity.

CS0: 4005/278

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEW NANJING FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS ON INTELLECTUALS

OW521041 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] According to NANJING RIBAO, the Nanjing Municipal CPC Committee invited scientific and technical personnel to study and discuss the heroic deeds of the late Jiang Shuying and Luo Jianfu on the afternoon of 11 December. Participants in the meeting expressed one after another that they would take comrades Jiang Shuying and Luo Jianfu as models, learn from their revolutionary spirit and noble characters, and make efforts to accelerate the four modernizations.

First Secretary Wang Bingshi and Deputy Secretary (Liu Bing) of the Nanjing Municipal CPC Committee attended and addressed the meeting. Wang Bingshi said: Not only the intellectuals but also all personnel of all trades and professions should learn from the heroic deeds of Jiang Shuying and Luo Jianfu. Leading cadres at various levels should take the lead in showing concern for and taking good care of the intellectuals and thereby create a general mood of caring for the intellectuals throughout the municipality. All units should do what they can to improve both the work and living conditions for the intellectuals, particularly the middle-aged intellectuals and show concern for their progress both ideologically and politically so that tens of thousands of living Jiang Shuying's and Luo Jianfu's can shoulder the burden of carrying forward the great cause and forging ahead into the future.

CSO: 4005/278

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'NANFANG RIBAO' ON POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK170236 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 82 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "We Must Continue To Implement the Policies Toward Intellectuals"]

[Text] The preamble to the new constitution, which was adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, clearly states: "In building socialism is it imperative to rely on the workers, peasants and intellectuals and unite with all forces that can be united." Here, it juxtaposes intellectuals with workers and peasants and treats them as three basic social forces in the building of the socialist cause. This is of great significance for us in correctly realizing the position and role of intellectuals in our socialist society and for us to further implement the policy toward intellectuals.

In recent years, according to the directives issued by the party central leadership, our province has adopted many measures for setting things to rights in approaching intellectuals by improving their political position and working and living conditions. But can we say that everything is perfect now with regard to the work of implementing the policies toward intellectuals? No. In fact, the task in this respect is still very arduous. In particular, the large number of middle-aged intellectuals who are the backbone are still facing onerous tasks, hard working conditions and many difficulties in their daily lives. The health of many of them has been deteriorating. This is a fact known to all people. One of the major reasons for these problems is that some comrades, especially those in leading positions, have not thus far emancipated their minds from the prejudice of despising and even discriminating against intellectuals because of the influence of the erroneous "leftist" ideas for many years. They have not clarified some confused ideas in their minds.

"With the position of intellectuals always being emphasized, where will workers, peasants and cadres of worker and peasant origin be placed?" This is a view that hinders the current implementation of the policies toward intellectuals. Some comrades tend to set intellectuals against workers, peasants and cadres of worker and peasant origin whenever the position and role of intellectuals are mentioned. This is a reflection that "leftist" ideology

has not been eliminated. Affirming the due position and role of intellectuals does not at all mean belittling the position and role of workers, peasants and cadres of worker and peasant origin. In the past, workers and peasants were the main force of the revolution and now they remain the main force in construction. Their important position and role brook no denial. Cadres of worker and peasant origin always constitute a force that we may rely on. Viewpoints that look down upon them are all wrong. The reason why we should emphasize raising the position of intellectuals at present so as to give play to their role is because intellectuals were too unfairly treated in the past. They were even belittled as the "stinking ninth category," as if they were quite inferior to others. Now we should reverse the situations which were once reversed already and restore their original and due position.

Intellectuals and cadres of worker and peasant origin are both important components of our revolutionary ranks. Each of them has their own strong points as well as weak points. They should, above all, make joint efforts and cooperate with each other to build our country well. However, in some units, cadres of worker and peasant origin and intellectuals do not cooperate as well as they should. Cadres of worker and peasant origin feel that it is easier to merge with workers and peasants than with intellectuals. They tend to think that intellectuals are not reliable and that they are apt to become cocky. These ideas are detrimental to the implementation of the policies toward intellectuals. We should realize that being a component of the working class, intellectuals are sharing common interests with workers, peasants and cadres of worker and peasant origin. Now the party emphasizes the implementation of the policies toward intellectuals. This precisely reflects the fundamental interests and common desire of the vast number of people. If we can fully arouse the initiative of our intellectuals and give full play to their wisdom and intelligence, the pace of four modernizations will be greatly speeded up. Is that not in the interests of all people?

"Without relying on intellectuals in the past, things could still go smoothly." This is another wrong view that impedes the further implementation of the policies toward intellectuals. The "resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC" points out: "Without culture and intellectuals, it is impossible to build socialism." For a fairly long time in the past, especially during the 10 years of internal turmoil, some units did not properly rely on intellectuals but even treated them as the objects of dictatorship, thus inflicting great humiliation upon them. This practice was obviously incorrect. Although today we find it unbearable to recall what has passed, we must clearly notice the tremendous losses our socialist cause suffered in those days. It is certain that if we attach importance to relying on intellectuals, the achievements of scientific research would be much greater, there would be many more qualified personnel and production technology would be much more advanced than now. In particular, we should point out that because we did not show respect for intellectuals, a large number of talented people have left, forming another major loss. Of course, even though not being put in an important position or suffering setbacks, many intellectuals still love our motherland and socialism and unceasingly struggle for the revolutionary cause. All the achievements we have scored today cannot be separated from their efforts. Now we have

entered a new historical period. Without intellectuals, it is impossible for us to realize the four modernizations, nor can we achieve the grand objective of quadrupling the output value. In our Guangdong Province, without intellectuals, it is not possible to practice special policies and flexible measures in the economic field nor run special economic zones.

It is under the guidance of this idea that without intellectuals things can continue smoothly that some units still hesitate to promote those capable intellectuals to leading posts and entrust them with important tasks. In some units, though a few intellectuals have been promoted, they have assumed only nominal posts and have been used merely for show. If our leaders have this mentality, it will be impossible to bring the role of intellectuals into full play. For a long time, China's intellectuals had a characteristic, that is, a fear that they had no opportunity to use their talent and devote themselves to the service of their country. They are not content with having a job and leading a comfortable life. Instead, many of them have a strong sense of devotion to their work and aspire to score some achievements. We must understand this feeling of the intellectuals and promote those who have both professional knowledge and organizational ability to leading positions, giving them the opportunity to display their strong points and realize their aspirations. Facts have shown that when intellectuals enter the leadership of enterprises and exert scientific management over enterprises, enterprise management changes from a disorderly condition to an orderly condition and units incurring losses become units reaping profits. The practice of giving play to a person's strong points but refusing to trust him and appointing a person to a post but refusing to vest authority in him is not a proper way to place reliance on intellectuals.

"It is true that intellectuals should be taken care of, but other people should also be taken care of." This is still another view that at present affects the further implementation of the policies toward intellectuals. Continuously improving the people's livelihood is a principle upheld by our party and government. People, of course, includes all people who have citizen's rights. All people in all walks of life should be taken care of. What we have done previously is precisely this. But at the present stage, the most urgent task is to gradually improve working and living conditions, because the treatment they are enjoying is far from conforming with the tasks they are shouldering. This has not only restricted them from full playing their role, but the health of more and more of them has become worse. In many units, we find that the death rate of middle-aged intellectuals is higher than that of aging intellectuals. Recently, the press reported the deeds of Jiang Zhuying, a deputy researcher in the Changchun Precision Optical Instrument Research Institute, and Luo Jianfu, an engineer in the Lishan Microelectron Compny, of Shaanxi Province. Their early deaths were not deplored. Now there are still thousands and thousands of living Jiang Zhuying's and Luo Jianfu's. Can we fail to show concern for their health? We should actively create, within the limited of possibility, favorable conditions for their work, study and life.

When dealing with the problem of giving preferential treatment to intellectuals, some leading comrades tend to take an egalitarian viewpoint or consider this problem from the angle of their personal gain and loss. For example, in

approaching wage and housing problems, they dare not speak on behalf of intellectuals for fear that they would offend other people, and thus they tend to practice "eating from the same big pot." This is obviously wrong. Intellectuals' work is a kind of painstaking mental labor. An important feature of mental labor is its continuity, when a creative thinking activity reaches high tide, the people who carry out this activity will always work round the clock and even work in such an occupied way that he forgets food and sleep. They have to engage in a lot of mental labor and have less opportunity for physical activities. This is apt to affect their health. Therefore, it is necessary to give intellectuals preferential treatment. Workers, peasants and other personnel can all understand and will approve of this point. Of course, the state is still quite poor and cannot use too much money to benefit intellectuals in a short while. The vast number of intellectuals should also understand the state's difficulties and adopt an overall viewpoint and behave reasonably.

At present, our party and state have attached great importance to intellectuals. We should further unify our understanding, continue to do a good job in implementing the policies toward intellectuals and give full play to their role in all fields so as to make contributions to creating a new situation in socialist modernizations.

CSO: 4005/278

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

OVERSEAS CHINESE FEDERATION--Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--A XINHUA reporter learned from the ninth enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the second national committee of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese which opened on 5 December that except for Xizang and Taiwan, federations of returned overseas Chinese have been established in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and nearly 400 prefectures, cities and counties. Since they resumed functions in 1978, the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and all local federations of returned overseas Chinese have rendered service to returned overseas Chinese, families of overseas Chinese and overseas Chinese, thus becoming a bond linking the party and returned overseas Chinese as well as families of overseas Chinese and linking the motherland with overseas Chinese. Lian Guan, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, presided over the meeting. Zhuang Xiquan, chairman of the same federation, and Lin Yixin, Lin Xiude and Peng Guanghan, deputy directors of the state council's overseas Chinese affairs office, were present at the meeting. [Excerpts] [OW091420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 5 Dec 82]

QINGHAI PLANNED PARENTHOOD--According to estimates of the Qinghai Provincial Planned Parenthood Committee, the population natural growth rate in the province this year can be controlled in the neighborhood of 18 per 1,000. In the second half of this year, Xining Municipality and 12 counties in the agricultural areas in the province conducted some 24,700 sterilization operations, or 66 percent more than in the same period last year; some 11,000 couples in these places received "single-child" certificates and the number of couples receiving these certificates was 3,244 couples more than at the end of last year. According to the plan, the population natural growth rate in the province in 1983 will be 15.5 per 1,000. We must work hard to fulfill this plan. [HK151142 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 82]

QINGHAI SHEEP GRAZERS' MEETING--A meeting of outstanding graziers in the sheep-improving areas was jointly held by the Qinghai Provincial Animal Husbandry Department and the provincial animal husbandry trade union for 6 days and concluded on 12 December. The meeting pointed out that the province now has some 2.8 million sheep whose breed has been improved and which account for 36 percent of the total

number of sheep in the sheep-improving areas. Outstanding graziers summed up and exchanged their experiences and visited the provincial woolen textile mill and the provincial cold storage center. Leading comrades of the party and the government in the province, including (Huang Jiangbo), Song Lin and Ga Bulong, attended and visited the participants. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 82 HK]

SHAANXI INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE--The province's industrial output value in November reached 1.034 billion yuan, a record monthly output value in this year. According to statistics, the accumulated growth rate of industrial output value from January to November this year was 8 percent higher than the same period last year. This was the first time that the province exceeded national average growth rate of industrial output value. Of 80 kinds of main industrial products which were investigated, the output quotas of 41 of them were already fulfilled or overfulfilled one month ahead of schedule by the end of November. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 15 Dec 82 HK]

LITERARY, ART TASKS--Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Deputies and members representing the literary and art circles who attended the fifth session of the Fifth NPC and the fifth session of the Fifth CPPCC gathered at Beijing Hotel tonight to talk freely about how writers and artists can make progress and contributions in promoting prosperity in literature and arts. Zhou Yang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, was the first to speak. He said: These two meetings, attracting people's attention, have put forth a new question: How will the literary and art circles create a new situation, restructure and reorganize? He said: The literary and art circles are facing a new task requiring us to do a great deal of work. Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi expressed his opinion about the question of socialist democracy put forth at the meetings. He thought that in order to extend socialist democracy to all areas, including cultural life, literary and art undertakings should be carried out by everyone concerned instead of by administrative orders. Cultural and administrative departments must give all-out support. This gathering was sponsored by the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles and chaired by Zhao Xun [6392 1416], permanent secretary of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles. Deng Liqun, Xia Yan Xianzhen had cordial chats with people from literary and art circles. [Text] [OW140739 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1806 GMT 11 Dec 82]

CSO: 4005/285

TAIWAN PAPER ANALYZES PRC'S CONSTITUTION

OW141255 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 7 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Perspective of the Essence and Purpose of the Chinese Communists' Sham Constitution"]

[Text] The Chinese communists' fourth "constitution" was adopted at the "Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC" in a mechanical way a few days ago. From the contents of the revision and the Chinese communists' new tricks, we can see that they attempted to use the "revision of the constitution" to consolidate their totalitarian rule, exploit the people, confuse international opinion and carry out united front work against us.

Under the communist dictatorship, there is no democracy, freedom or legal system at all. The so-called constitution is nothing but a chain to bind the people. Its resplendent words are only for appearance's sake. The Chinese communists' sham constitution has always exposed its nature of totalitarianism and dictatorship.

During the past 33 years, the "Mao constitution, the Mao-Chiang constitution, the Hua Kuo-feng constitution and the current Teng Hsiao-ping constitution" are completely the same in essence. Certain revisions in form were all designed to protect the interest of those in power and meet the needs of their political rule.

The sham constitution has continued the four basic principles of "adherence to the socialist road, to the dictatorship of the proletariat, to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and to leadership by the Communist Party." This shows the revision has not changed in essence in the slightest degree. Although it has changed "the dictatorship of the proletariat" to "the people's democratic dictatorship," the Chinese communists immediately made an explanation, saying the two are in fact the same thing. Actually, the phrase of the so-called "people's democratic dictatorship" was used in a big way when the Chinese communists dressed up and went on stage in 1939 [as published] and said that it included the "four major classes." Now the Chinese communists call it "the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." They used different explanations for the same term in order to alleviate the people's sentiments against the Chinese communists and continue to carry on the endless "class struggle."

Since the sham constitution stresses "the adherence to the four basic principles," the revision of other parts is not very important.

In the "state structure" and organization at the grassroots level, the sham constitution has made four changes. It has restored the "chairman of the state," increased the "central military commission" of the state, put overall responsibility for the "State Council" on the premier and changed the "people's commune" into a collective economic organization and restored the organs of political power at the township level under counties.

Since Liu Shao-chi was deposed, the post of bogus chairman of the state had been abrogated. The head of state for ceremonial purpose was acted by the "chairman" of the so-called supreme organization reflecting the will of the people, the "National People's Congress." It is a nondescript post. Now the post of head of state has been restored, but it is a post without actual power. The restoration of the post is likely to conform with the old system and other communist regimes and to place senior veteran cadres, who have not occupied important posts following the 12th CPC National Congress."

The Chinese communist regime's military power has always been held by the bandit party's "military commission." Although Teng Hsiao-ping has retreated to the second line, he has refused to step down from being the "military commission chairman." The purpose of establishing an additional "central military commission" within the bogus government is to create a false image of "nationalization of the armed forces" to convince the world that this is an indication of "modernization." Consequently, Teng Hsiao-ping will be concurrent "chairman" of this new post and will command the armed forces by exercising the power of the party's "military commission." In doing this, not only has the Chinese Communist Party's tradition of putting the armed forces under its control remained unchanged, it has an added protective color, because it has the camouflage acquired from mixing the spurious with the genuine.

Instead of expanding the State Council's power and separating party and government authority, the establishment of the system under which "the premier exercises overall responsibility for the State Council: is meant to give Chao Tzu-yang greater authority so that he can effectively command the dozens of "ministries and commissions and the provincial and municipal governments," the Hu-chao system can be stabilized, the Chinese Communist Party and the bogus government can continue to gang up to realize their objectives, and Teng Hsiao-ping's behind-the-scenes control can be ensured.

The "commune" system arbitrarily created by Mao Zedong is not only the source of mainland China's agricultural failures and the people's poverty, but is also the reason why the Chinese communists have totally lost the people's support. In recent years, this grassroot governmental structure has existed only in name and it has been replaced by the system of "fixing quotas to individual households," which is another form of exploiting the people's labor. Now the commune is going to be turned into a relatively simple economic organization. This change, plus the reinstatement of grassroot governmental organs of units below county, shows that an action has been taken to change Mao's

policy and promote the economic policy and so-called "Sichuan experience" of Teng Hsiao-ping and Chao Tzu-yang. But how can the long-standing problem of being "poor and blank" be resolved and the grievances of the vast number of peasants in mainland China be redressed, since new exploitative measures have already been introduced even before the destruction of the signboard of the people's commune?

The crafty and vicious tactics of the communist regime's foreign policy and united front tactics against the Republic of China are reflected in the preamble and the articles of the bogus regime's constitution. For example, the communist regime's "independent foreign policy" is still linked to the slogan of opposing hegemonism. This shows the Chinese communists' attempt to blackmail the United States and mend fences with the USSR, while simultaneously opposing them, so that the Chinese communists can reap profits from the complex and subtle triangular relations with the United States and the USSR. On the other hand, it also shows the Chinese communist regime's intention of developing relations with the Third World and infiltrating the vast developing regions and nonaligned countries, to create the image that it has "friends throughout the world" and to isolate the United States and compete with the USSR for influence.

As for the reaffirmation of the history about Dr Sun Yat-sen's leadership over the 1911 revolution, it is intended to usurp the legitimacy of, and the foundation built by, the Republic of China after its founding. The claim that "special administrative regions may be established if necessary" is totally a united front tactic meant to use "peaceful negotiations" to take over our base of national recovery.

In short, although the constitution of the bogus regime has been revised for the fourth time, its various tactics meant for suppressing the Chinese people at home and deceiving other countries are clear to people of good sense. From not on, the anticommunist activities by our compatriots on the mainland will certainly escalate and the struggles among the Chinese communist factions will certainly intensify. We must pay close attention to such events and the development of the situation.

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TAIWAN

SELF-GOVERNMENT LEAGUE HOLDS MEETING

OW210923 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--The Third Plenary Session of the Second Council of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League was held in Beijing from 13 to 16 December. The meeting called on all league members and Taiwan compatriots connected with the league to conduct a conscientious study, positively publicize and implement the new constitution; the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the new CPPCC constitution; give play to the characteristics and favorable conditions of the league; and bring positive factors of various circles into full play to create a new situation in the work of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and contribute to the motherland's reunification and the four modernizations.

Nearly 40 members and alternate members of the council from the General Office and 12 provinces and municipalities of the country, as well as responsible persons of the local branch offices, attended the meeting.

The resolution adopted at the meeting holds that the new constitution adopted by the 5th Session of the 5th National People's Congress is the fundamental law of the state for running the country well in the new period. Article 31 of the new constitution, which stipulates that "the state may, where necessary, establish special administrative regions" provides a legal guarantee to the future system of Taiwan, and this will give great encouragement to the people in Taiwan. The Sixth Five-Year Plan aims at achieving steady progress, while carrying out readjustments. At present, Taiwan suffers from economic difficulties, while the economic situation is constantly turning for the better in the motherland, and this will greatly help us in striving for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. Article 10 of the new CPPCC constitution stipulates that efforts should be made to promote close contacts between Taiwan compatriots and personages of various circles. This has clearly pointed out the orientation of future tasks for the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League.

The meeting also approved a report on the Executive Council's work made by Cai Xiao, chairman of the Council of the General Office of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League. The report summarized the work carried out since the second meeting of the council, and proposed that the league should

enhance vigor, unite as one, and strive to create a new situation in the league's work. The report calls on the general office and the local branch offices to vigorously participate in political consultation over major political principles, as well as major problems concerning politics, economy and social life, suggest ways and means and bring the role of democratic supervision into full play in accordance with the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and the principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe" confirmed at the 12th CPC National Congress. It also calls for assisting the party and the state to carry out the policy toward Taiwan compatriots and for mobilizing league members and Taiwan compatriots connected with the league to contribute their ability and wisdom to the fulfillment of the motherland's four modernizations. The report calls for further doing a good job in promoting propaganda for Taiwan and in warmly receiving Taiwan compatriots who return to the motherland from Taiwan or abroad to visit relatives or friends or to take part in cultural or academic exchanges.

The by-election of alternate members of the council, Ke Xiuying and Wen Shaowu, as members of the council was also unanimously approved at the meeting.

During the meeting, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee sponsored a tea party to solicit the opinions and suggestions of council members of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League. Liu Lantao, Yang Jingren, Li Gui and Li Ding attended and addressed the tea party. In their remarks, they said that the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League is charged with an important task in the new historical period and it has bright prospects. Despite its rather small membership, the league has many talented persons and will be able to create a new situation and achieve good results. Once the league has carried out its work well, it will greatly influence the island of Taiwan and this will certainly be of great benefit to the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the fulfillment of the great cause of the peaceful reunification at an early date.

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TAIWAN

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SEOUL--The Central Standing Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Party 8 December approved the appointments of Ding Mou-shih, currently ambassador to the Republic of Korea, to the post of Vice Foreign Minister in charge of Political Affairs and of Hsueh Yu-chi, currently ambassador to Saudi Arabia, to be ambassador plenipotentiary of the Republic of China to the Republic of Korea. The selection of a new ambassador to Saudi Arabia has been under careful consideration by highest authorities. [Text] [OW160707 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Dec 82]

'CHINESE SPRING' MOVEMENT LEADER VISIT--Wang Ping-chang announced on 13 December that he would be willing to visit Taiwan when the opportunity arose. However, his visit to Taiwan would have to be decided by the headquarters of the "Chinese Spring" Movement. Wang Ping-chang said at the press conference that Taiwan is a province of China and as a Chinese citizen he has the right to tour any place in Chinese territory. He once again stressed that the "Chinese Spring" Movement is firmly opposed to Taiwan independence and that the "Chinese Spring" Movement is not in a position to talk about the situation of democracy in Taiwan because the sponsors of the movement come from mainland China and they are at present still in the "process of understanding" the internal affairs of Taiwan. And at the same time, they should take cautious attitude because Taiwanese political factions in the United States are very complicated in their relations. [Text] [OW221037 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 15 Dec 82 p 2]

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